

WPA Officials Admit 'Defense' Solves No Job Problems

Unemployed Still Set At Nine Million

One Million Certified For Non-Existent WPA Positions

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Government officials are busily engaged in spreading the notion that the current orgy of armaments spending is solving the unemployment problem.

Statements by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt and other administration spokesmen continue to exude optimism about employment gains in industry as a result of the "defense" program.

But the real facts beneath the layer of official optimism indicate that the unemployment problem remains acutely grave. Some of these facts as divulged by official sources include the following:

1. That there are still 1,000,000 unemployed on WPA waiting lists who have been certified for jobs but have not been put on the rolls for lack of funds.

2. That there are still 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 unemployed according to official estimates. CIO estimates place the figure at more than 9,000,000.

3. That 4,900,000 unemployed men and women are still registered with State employment offices as job seekers.

ADMITS PROBLEM
Acting WPA Commissioner Howard Hunter revealed some interesting figures in a recent statement pointing boastfully to the integration of WPA into the "national defense" program.

After stating that "the emphasis of the WPA program this year is being placed on defense activities," Hunter added:

"Unemployment continues to be a serious domestic problem in spite of the great increase in industrial activity during the last 12 months.

"With seven to nine million workers in the country still unemployed, the waiting list of those eligible for assignment to WPA remains in the neighborhood of a million."

Hunter's unemployment estimate is below that of the CIO. The CIO unemployment estimate for August was 9,792,000. While CIO economists have not yet completed a later estimate, they still place the figure at the 9,000,000 mark or more.

Whatever the exact figure, there is no doubt that the army of jobless remains huge despite the armaments boom and the tremendous increase in corporate profits.

Speed-up and technological improvements have made increases in production possible without corresponding increases in the number of workers employed.

SHOWS INADEQUACY OF FUNDS

Particularly significant is Hunter's admission that there are about 1,000,000 unemployed workers who have been certified for WPA but have not yet been put on the rolls.

This makes it plain that the President's request of \$975,000,000 for WPA the entire fiscal year was woefully inadequate.

The President originally asked for \$975,000,000 for the entire fiscal year. When the entire labor and progressive movements assailed this proposal, the President asked Congress to permit WPA to spend this amount over eight months "if necessary" and

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FOREIGN NEWS
AND CABLES
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Weather

Local—Occasional rains, not much change in temperature. Saturday probably fair and colder with fresh northwest winds.
Eastern New York—Occasional rains and colder.

Mr. Sloan Outlines Wall Street's Program An Editorial

IN PROPOSING a full six-day week and abandonment of all extra pay for overtime work, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the General Motors Corporation, has outlined the offensive which Wall Street intends waging against the working class during the coming period.

That it should come from the head of a corporation which has amassed such huge profits year after year, emphasizes the rank hypocrisy of the proposal.

Sloan tries to soften the impact of his plan by suggesting that the six-day week would not go into effect "until the slack of unemployment has been taken up." But the theory that the "slack" or unemployment is being absorbed in any substantial degree at all, is a deliberately false one.

As a dispatch from Washington on this page reveals, unemployment is still at major proportions despite all the rose prospects which were handed out along with the "defense" program.

There are still 1,000,000 unemployed on WPA waiting lists who have been certified for jobs, but have not been put on the rolls for lack of funds.

There are still 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 unemployed even according to official estimates, with the CIO placing the number at considerably more than the higher figure.

The crying need of the hour is to provide jobs for these millions now jobless. Instead of proposing a 6-day week in the name of "defense," the real security of the country demands cutting down the present work-week to 30 hours as one method of providing more jobs.

When Sloan says that "America today is working a shorter number of hours per week than any other nation," he is distorting the picture in order to further his sweatshop policy. Why doesn't Mr. Sloan tell how today the American worker produces more than any other worker in the world—and that his rate of exploitation is higher than that of the workers of any other country?

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Labor Produces More, Gets Less, Check Shows

Labor Research Association Survey Traces Trend to Lower Pay; Sees Progress Made by Unions Being Rapidly Offset

The following article reveals the decline in the real wages of American labor in comparison with the growth of labor's productivity in the past three decades (1909-1939). The article further points out that this trend was to some degree halted by the union struggles of U. S. labor during the period from 1932-1939, but that despite the gains made by union workers in this period, wages still lag considerably behind the growth of productivity.

BY LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

"Products multiply; goods flow from machines faster and more plentifully. But the people who should be taking the goods from the shelves are often too poor to buy them, too exhausted after the day's work to enjoy them. Many of them have even been displaced from their jobs by the machines. While some are overworked, others are kept idle, losing not only their wages but their skills and their courage."

Utility Baron's Bad Check Paid 13-Million Bill

Further complex details of the \$63,000,000 bond transaction of 1928 which allegedly netted a fat profit for Howard C. Hopson were set forth yesterday in Federal Court where the former head of the Association Gas & Electric System is on trial for mail fraud and conspiracy.

Highlight of testimony before United States District Judge Alfred C. Cox was the statement by Henry A. Stix that Hopson had caused a check for more than \$13,000,000 to be drawn on the Associated Securities Co., one of his personal holding companies, at a time when the company's checking balance was only some \$4,000,000. Stix, the government's chief witness, was for many years Hopson's chief auditor.

Stix testified that on Jan. 21, 1928, Hopson purchased—through Associated—\$13,681,176 worth of convertible, 4 1/2 per cent, 20-year gold debentures which would reach maturity value in 1948. Because of the status of the checking account, the check was returned for insufficient funds, short by \$9,965,290.

But on the same day, Stix testified, Hopson was able to meet that situation by a unique device. Having bought the debentures at 97, he stripped them of their special warrants worth \$285,936, sold the debentures to A. G. & E. at 100, and accepted the parent company's good check for \$15,682,924. On the same day, Stix testified, Hopson thus was able to make the bad check good.

1,000 Win Pay Boost at Munitions Plant

Strike Averted at Bliss Co. Shop in B'klyn; Other Gains Won

A strike of 1,000 employees at the E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, was averted last night when the company agreed to make substantial concessions.

The workers, members of Local 475, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, had set next Monday for a strike. The plant is now engaged in full speed production of torpedoes and other armaments for Great Britain.

The company agreed to a 60-cent minimum wage in the plant and a five-cent general increase. In addition, the shop committee and the representatives of the company are to confer further on setting minimum rates in various skilled and semi-skilled categories.

VACATION AGREEMENT
The old vacation clause of a week for each, was amplified with a provision adding a half day for every month a worker has been employed over two months, to a maximum of a two weeks vacation.

The seniority clause provides for top seniority for shop stewards and members of the shop committee, thus giving added protection to the union's strength in the shop.

Improvements were also obtained on overtime and other details of the pact.

William Mitchell, business agent of the local, led the union's delegation in the negotiations.

Opponents of Draft Get a Year and a Day

(By United Press)
Eight diversity students were sentenced to a year and a day in prison yesterday for refusing to register for the draft.

While their mothers, wives and sweethearts wept in the Federal Court chamber, the well-dressed, well-spoken young men heard the sentence imposed by United States District Judge Samuel Mandelbaum.

With heads bowed, the first group to be penalized for refusal to register for selective service heard the sentence and were immediately taken to prison to await transfer to an undesignated penitentiary.

Those sentenced—all of whom were preparing for the ministry at Union Theological Seminary—were: David Dellinger, George M. Hauser, Denver; Joseph Bevilacqua, Buffalo; Howard Spragg, Malden, Mass.; Meredith E. Dallas, Grose Pointe, Mich.; William Lovell, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Donald Benedict, Newark, N. Y.; and Richard J. Wichel, Binghamton, N. Y.

Each of the defendants delivered a short statement, essentially the same as Dellinger's.

"Registration leads to conscription," Dellinger said, "and conscription is a part of war. To some, our attitude may seem frivolous, but if we were to register we would be untrue to everything our conscience and best instincts tell us to do."

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Winter Comes to the Midwest: Automobiles and motor trucks stranded on a highway near Minneapolis after the severe snow and sleet storm that swept Minnesota and the Dakotas paralyzing traffic and marooning many duck hunters.

'Red Star' Terms Berlin Visit of Molotov 'Most Significant' Event

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 14.—In a review of international events today, Krasnaya Zvezda, organ of the Red Army, declared that "the most significant event of recent days is Molotov's visit to Berlin."

"It is beyond doubt," continues the review, "that a resumption of personal contact and a friendly exchange of opinion with the leaders of German policy will facilitate the further strengthening and development of Soviet-German relations in the interests of both countries."

"The election of Roosevelt as President of the United States for a third term was not unexpected and does not introduce essential changes in the trend of American policy. Since Roosevelt won this year's election under the slogan of increasing American armaments and the strengthening of all kinds of aid to England, this aid will continue also in the future on an ever-increasing scale."

CITIZEN CHURCHILL'S SPEECH
"American aid in its present scope obviously does not fully satisfy England. This is testified, to a certain extent, in Churchill's last speech. England has a long and difficult road ahead. Throughout this period England will rely on the dominions and chiefly on the U.S.A."

"The belligerent powers are intensively preparing for a further development of operations."

"The operations of German submarines and the air force against British communications in the Atlantic Ocean, and also the operations of the British navy and the 'troops of General DeGaulle' near the Atlantic coast of French possessions in Africa are being considerably extended."

"Moreover, both are intensifying their diplomatic activity."

"Franco-German negotiations be-

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BULLETIN: Vultee Airplane Strike on Today

DOWNEY, Cal., Nov. 14 (UP).—The CIO United Auto Workers Union, Aircraft Division, tonight said a strike will be called tomorrow morning at the huge Vultee Aircraft Co., because of a dispute over wages.

Moscow Reports: BERLIN TALKS HELD IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF 'UNDERSTANDING'

Nazis Say 16 Ships Sunk in New Raids

British Bombers Slash At Berlin, Claim Many Hits

BERLIN, Nov. 14 (UP).—Destruction of 16 merchant ships, including 10 in attacks on British convoys and five by a single German submarine, was claimed today by high Nazi sources.

On the basis of these claims the offensive against enemy shipping sent to the bottom about 100,000 tons. In addition, seven other ships were reported badly damaged, at least one of which was believed to have been destroyed.

Most of the reported destruction centered around three operations—the sinking of five armed merchantmen by the submarine, air attacks on convoys off the east coast of Scotland, and the joint raid by German and Italian bombers on a large and strongly escorted British convoy off the east coast of England last Monday.

MERCHANTMEN SUNK
DNB, official news agency, said that seven merchantmen of about 44,000 tons were sunk on Monday when Italian planes took their first prominent part in air attacks on Britain. Five other vessels were damaged badly, it said.

Under a Brussels dateline the agency reported that German and Italian heavy bombers despite unfavorable weather headed for England Monday afternoon. They attacked a harbor on the east coast as well as the large and well protected convoy.

Although they encountered "unusually strong" air defenses, DNB said, the planes dropped heavy bombs on harbor works and shipping. British Spitfires and Hurricanes attacked in large numbers, but were reported driven back by German Messerschmitts and Italian Fiat.

The agency said 17 British planes were shot down in the course of the operations, 10 of them by Italians. The High Command said that

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Hint Negrin Ordered Ousted by Britain

LONDON, Nov. 14 (UP).—A question scheduled to be brought up in the House of Commons indicated today that Juan Negrin, Premier of Loyalist Spain, has been asked to leave Great Britain where he now is a refugee.

The question, scheduled by William Dobbie, Labor member, was: "Why has an intimation been made to Negrin, who is presently enjoying the right of asylum in this country, with regard to his leaving the country?"

Berlin Issues Similar Communique; Molotov Leaves for USSR

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 14.—As V. M. Molotov, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, boarded a train in Berlin today for his return to this city after two days of conversations with leaders of the German government, the Soviet government issued the following statement:

"During his stay in Berlin on the 12th and 13th of November this year, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs Molotov had conversation with Reichschancellor Hitler and Minister of Foreign Affairs von Ribbentrop."

"The exchange of opinions passed in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and established mutual understanding on all the most important problems in which the USSR and Germany are interested."

"Molotov also had conversation with Reichsmarschall Goering and Hitler's deputy for the National Socialist Party, Hess."

"On the morning of the 14th of November Chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars of the USSR and Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs Molotov left for Moscow."

MOLOTOV LEAVES BERLIN FOR MOSCOW

BERLIN, Nov. 14 (UP).—Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Premier and Foreign Commissar, left for home today after two days of long conferences with Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

A laconic communique was issued after the conferences. The communique stated:

"During his presence in Berlin the 12th and 13th of November this year, V. M. Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and Foreign Commissar of the Soviet Union, had a conference with the Fuehrer and Reichminister of Foreign Affairs von Ribbentrop. An exchange of opinions occurred in an atmosphere of mutual trust and led to agreement on all important questions of interest to Germany and the Soviet Union."

When Molotov departed from Anhalter station at 11 A.M. he took back with him, as far as could be ascertained, all of the 65 advisors, assistants and experts in the fields of foreign and economic affairs which he brought with him. None appeared to have remained for supplementary economic discussions.

During his two-day stay here Molotov had an almost unbroken series of conferences with the highest German leaders, while his staff of economic experts consulted the leading German figures in their respective industries.

Ribbentrop, who had welcomed Molotov at the station on his arrival, escorted him to his train this morning in a closed car. Molotov reviewed a guard of honor before entering the station while about 200 persons looked on.

Some Lessons of the Election Results

THE PEACE ISSUE AND THE VOTERS

(This is the first of a series of three articles analyzing the outcome of the elections prepared by the National Elections Campaign Committee of the Communist Party.)

The record vote of fifty million in the Presidential elections, shows how great is the concern of the American people about the future. The increased political activity of the masses which it disclosed holds great promise.

This record vote is especially significant if the limitations placed upon the voters is taken into account. Among these were the two party war coalition conspiracy and the absence of an alternative in the form of a national Farmer-Labor Party, the disfranchisement of more than ten million citizens through the poll tax and similar restrictions, the barring of the Communist Party from the ballot in a whole number of states.

The issue which dominated the elections was precisely the issue that both Wall Street parties had conspired to keep out of the campaign—the issue of PEACE.

The Morgans, du Ponts and Rockefellers who since the outbreak of the war had set their goal to involve the USA in the imperialist struggle for the redivision of the world, and before the election campaign had already succeeded in carrying forward this policy through the Roosevelt administration with the support of the Republicans, feared the coming elections.

FEARED POPULAR EXPRESSION

They feared that in the struggle for office between the representatives of the two major parties, the masses may break through and make their true sentiments known. That is why they demanded and secured from the two

major parties and their candidates full agreement on all questions of foreign policy.

IN THIS WAY THEY HOPED TO TAKE THE ISSUE OF WAR OR PEACE OUT OF THE CAMPAIGN. In fact they believed, that since the holding of an election could not be avoided, they could even profit by the election.

By taking foreign policy out of the campaign as an issue, they could then claim that either candidate elected had received a mandate to take the country further on the road to war.

In the first stage of the election campaign only the Communist Party made the issue of PEACE the major issue. The Democratic and Republican parties limited their campaign demagoguery to the agreement reached between them.

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Belgium Feels Pinch of Famine; Unbuttered Bread Is 'Breakfast'

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14 (UP).—With winter approaching, Belgium already is beginning to feel a food shortage. Food is scarce and expensive.

Rations of potatoes, bread and fats already have been cut down. It is difficult to buy eggs at any price since the peasants keep them for their families.

The average breakfast consists of two slices of unbuttered bread with jam and a cup of roasted barley brew, the coffee substitute. For lunch there is soup, potatoes purchased a month ago when they could be bought, and a small piece of meat. For dinner there is soup, some vegetables and a bit of sausage.

FDR Gets Armistice Day Pleas to Stay Out of War

Peace Mobilization Resolutions Taken to White House by Delegation From Three Cities; Ask End of Economic Part in War

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—A delegation of representatives from Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia Councils of the American Peace Mobilization today left at the White House and the State Department resolutions adopted by Armistice Day peace meetings, called upon the administration to preserve civil liberties and to end America's economic participation in the World War.

Representing several thousand people who gathered in the eastern cities on Nov. 11, the delegations join with national officers of the American Peace Mobilization in urging that "the leaders of our government give serious attention to the overwhelming determination of the American people for the preservation of their democratic institutions and of peace."

In a covering statement addressed to the President and to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the APM delegates said:

"During the past week, in hundreds of communities throughout the land, many thousands of American citizens have gathered together to affirm their endorsement of the frequent pledges of this administration to keep our nation at peace.

HITS 'OVERT ACTS'

"They have also expressed their sharp condemnation of overt acts of the administration, the continuance of which they believe will almost inevitably lead our nation into war, specifically, that condemnation is directed at official declarations of government policy which negate the very concept of neutrality, as well as at the continued practice of depleting our nation's armaments through large-scale aid to one of the belligerents in the current conflict between rivals for world domination.

"On behalf of these assemblies, we urge that the leaders of our government give serious attention to the overwhelming determination of the American people for the preservation of their democratic institutions and of peace."

Members of the delegation were: Marion Briggs, administrative secretary of the American Peace Mobilization; Sarah Montgomery, executive secretary of the Washington Peace Mobilization; Prof. Dorothy Wickerson of Howard University, former president of the Washington Teachers Union, AFL; Jack Mink, president of the United Cafeteria Workers Union, CIO; Irving Kandel, executive secretary of the Baltimore Peace Mobilization.

U.S. Tightens Patrol of Martinique

Action Releases British Ships for Other Duty, Say Reports

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Nov. 13. (Delayed) (UP).—Greater activity of American air and naval patrols in the vicinity of Martinique and Guadeloupe is anticipated by French colonial authorities as the result of acquisition of United States bases in the British Antilles, according to an official communiqué.

This increased patrol activity is not expected to become "necessarily a direct surveillance of these islands," the communiqué said.

At the same time it was revealed today that an agreement had been reached whereby the United States government would de-block certain French credits in the U. S. for purchase of various supplies badly needed here.

CREDITS RELEASED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UP).—The Treasury announced today that it has released an unrevealed amount of "frozen" French credits to the government of Martinique to be used for the purchase of foodstuffs in the United States.

FREE BRITISH SHIPS

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 14 (UP).—The presence of United States warships in the West Indies was reported today to have enabled British warships to withdraw from patrol duty near the French Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe for duty elsewhere.

The French training cruiser Joan D'Arc was reported to be prepared for action in defense of the islands if any emergency arises.

tion; Edward D'Avila, editor, Baltimore edition of the CIO News, and Louis Street, executive secretary of the Philadelphia Peace Mobilization.

Nazis Say 16 Ships Sunk in New Raids

British Bombers Slash At Berlin, Claim Many Hits

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German planes attacked a convoy off Kinnaird's head, Scotland, destroying an 8,000-ton ship Wednesday. It also said a long-distance bomber sank a 6,000-ton vessel west of Ireland.

BRITISH REPEAT ATTACK ON TARANTO

LONDON, Nov. 14 (UP).—British bombers were reported tonight to have blasted again the Italian naval base at Taranto and bombed the heart of Berlin.

Raging fires and tremendous explosions were seen at Taranto when three Royal Air Force bombers again Wednesday night. Air Force spokesmen said. The important naval base was bombed Monday night.

The bombers of the British Middle East command were "highly successful" in the raid on the naval base in the heel of the Italian boot, informants reported. At one time the British pilots saw seven big fires and a rapid series of heavy explosions.

BOMB RAIL STATION

In a report on the Wednesday night attack on Berlin the Air Ministry said:

"The reception given Nazi leaders by Soviet Premier and Foreign Minister Molotov on the eve of his departure from Berlin must have been considerably enlivened when, soon after 8 P. M., a small striking force of RAF heavy bombers arrived over the city and proceeded to attack a number of targets in the Reich capital."

The Ministry said that among the Berlin objectives bombed was the Schlesier railway station, from which Molotov normally might have been expected to leave for Moscow. (Berlin reports said he left from the Anhalter station.)

Flames and large yellowish explosions were plainly visible at the Schlesier station, while a large fire was started in the Tempelhof railway yard, the Ministry said.

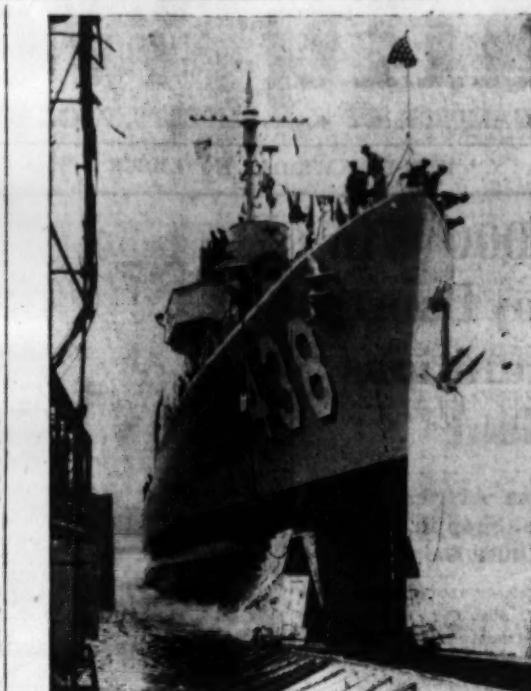
A great column of smoke rose after the attack on the main rail junction at Potsdam and six large fires were started at the Grunewald shunting yards, it added.

MIDLANDS GET WORST RAIDS OF WAR

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 15 (UP).—Air raiders concentrated on the Midlands for hours and gave that rich industrial zone one of its worst batterings of the war early today.

Unprecedentedly great numbers of night raiders crossed the coast. Rendering aid to Greece, the British landed troops on Crete and other Greek islands on the Aegean Sea, which undoubtedly strengthened the general strategic positions of Britain in the Eastern Mediterranean.

"At present the British military leadership is paying particular attention to India as a principal base of supply for the British armed



Added to Destroyer Force: The U.S.S. Ludlow as she was launched at Bath, Me., one of scores of similar vessels on the ways in shipyards throughout the nation.

'Red Star' Terms Berlin Visit of Molotov 'Most Significant' Event

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gun at the end of October are continuing. Judging from statements of Laval, the matter in question is the establishment of political and economic cooperation between France and Germany, but no agreement has yet been reached on the question of the limit and the scope of this cooperation.

"Parallel with the Franco-German negotiations, an exchange of opinions is in progress between Germany and Spain, although it must be noted that the Spanish government simultaneously maintains diplomatic contact also with London. At the same time the government is aiming to utilize the present situation for strengthening its positions in the district of Gibraltar. The occupation of the international zone of Tangier by Spanish authorities represented an action directed against the interests of Britain. The continued concentration of the British navy in the district of Gibraltar and the military measures being taken by Britain in Gibraltar proper show that the situation created in the western Mediterranean is very tense.

"No new outstanding events have occurred in the Eastern Mediterranean since the outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Greece. Rendering aid to Greece, the British landed troops on Crete and other Greek islands on the Aegean Sea, which undoubtedly strengthened the general strategic positions of Britain in the Eastern Mediterranean.

"At present the British military leadership is paying particular attention to India as a principal base of supply for the British armed

forces in the Near, Middle and Far East.

"The Japanese evacuation of Nanking in South China and the concentration of troops on Hainan Island and in Tongking, and the presentation of new Japanese demands to the authorities of Indo-China on the occupation of the Cochinchina province and of Saigon all strikingly characterize the intensification of Japan's activities in the district of the South Seas.

"The southern coast of Indo-China with the big city of Saigon is an extremely important base for a Japanese advance to the south. Whereas Yokohama is separated from Singapore by about 3,180 miles, only 714 miles—nearly four and one-half times less—separate Saigon from Singapore.

"Simultaneously, the Japanese are intensifying pressure on the Dutch Indies, striving to include them into its 'Greater Eastern Sphere.' Compared with last year, Japanese import of oil from the Dutch Indies increased approximately five and one-half times. In reply to the intensification of Japanese activities in the south seas basin, the Anglo-American bloc is carrying through new measures intended to strengthen its positions in this district.

"Much has already been written in the press that in the event of an emergency situation arising in this part of the globe, the United States navy will use Singapore and other British naval bases and points of support in Australia and in other possessions of Great Britain in the Far East. The foreign press considers that a clash between Japan and the United States in the Pacific is only a question of time."

Greek Drive Gains on Front 120 Miles Long

'Terrific Losses' of Italians Reported During Retreat

ATHENS, Nov. 14 (UP).—The Greek army launched a heavy offensive along the 120-mile front from the Ionian Sea to the Yugoslav border today, slaughtering retreating Italian columns caught in narrow mountain passes.

Greek divisions, skirted mountain fighters, cavalry and infantry fell on the Italians at dawn. The attack was supported by mountain artillery, tanks and Greek and British planes which planted bombs "like potatoes" among the Italians.

Within three hours after the big offensive started, front dispatches reported these results:

1. The Italian southern wing had been thrown back across the Kalamata river at several points.

2. In the Kalpaki sector in the center, the gateway to Janina, Italians were driven from their first line defenses and were being pursued by Greek cavalry.

TRUCK COLUMN HIT

3. In the hard-fought northern sector, Greek heavy guns on a high plateau opened a murderous fire on Italian positions on the Koritza-Konitza road. Answering an Italian S.O.S., 400 trucks of reinforcements were dispatched by Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, Italian commander-in-chief. The caravan was demolished by British bombers, escorted by Greek fighters.

Heavy fighting was reported from the Pindus mountains to the south all the way to the Yugoslav frontier. Late dispatches reported the Italians driven from fortified positions on important 4,500-foot mountains after three hours of fierce fighting. Italian fortified positions in Smolika and Volusa ravines were stormed.

ITALIANS CLAIM BRITISH SHIP SUNK

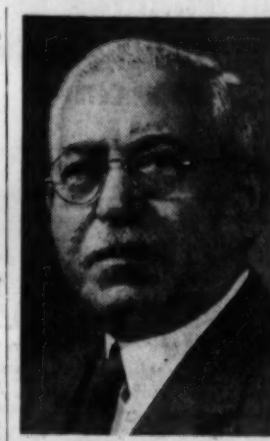
ROME, Nov. 14 (UP).—The High Command today reported that Italian torpedo planes had attacked two ships of a British convoy in the Eastern Mediterranean and that one had been sunk.

Another air squadron was said to have hit a British cruiser in the port of Alexandria, Britain's big naval base in the Eastern Mediterranean. Other air actions were carried out during the night against the naval base, the communiqué said.

The Italians admitted that the Anglo-Greek air force had unleashed one of the strongest aerial attacks against the Italian mainland and Albania since the start of the war.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 14 (UP).—Greek troops have broken through Italian defenses along the southeast and still are advancing, the Athens radio broadcast tonight.

Greek successes in the mountain region also were reported. "Everywhere the initiative is in our or British hands," the broadcast said. Italian losses were said to be "terrific."



REP. A. S. SABATH

WPA Officials Admit Defense Makes No Jobs

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this proviso was inserted in the appropriation bill.

But it is now obvious that even as an eight-month appropriation the President's estimate was completely out of proportion to the needs of the unemployed.

Only the estimate of the CIO and the Workers Alliance that an appropriation sufficient to take care of 3,000,000 unemployed was needed came near to the truth.

With employment on WPA rolls about 1,800,000 and with another 1,000,000 certified for jobs, the actual number of those now entitled to WPA jobs according to the unsatisfactory standards set by Congress comes to at least 2,800,000. And this does not, of course, include the hundreds of thousands forced off the rolls by the 18 month clause and other restrictions.

SIX MILLIONS SEEK JOBS

Federal Security Administrator Paul McNut boasted a few days ago that the number of men and women seeking jobs through the State employment offices "dropped to approximately 4,900,000."

The existence of an army of this size seeking work through the State employment offices is, however, proof of how serious the unemployment problem still remains.

And it is certainly a refutation of the Chamber of Commerce propaganda that there are not enough workers available for "defense" jobs.

The number of those seeking jobs through the State employment offices a year ago was 5,700,000—and this shows that the arms boom during an entire year depleted the rolls of employment offices by only 800,000.

All of these facts indicate that despite the boasts of administration spokesmen the unemployment problem is a long way from being solved. Even at the peak of the present arms orgy there are still millions of unemployed.

And what will happen in terms of increased unemployment after the arms boom collapses and the economy gets back to "normal" will no doubt be incomparably worse. This has been one of the chief arguments of CIO and other economists in assailing the complete concentration of the administration on arms spending.

Rep. Sabath Wires Support Of Meeting

Dr. Ward, Corliss Lamont Among Speakers at Manhattan Center

Stressing that the only road to peace for America lies in collaboration with the USSR, the American Committee for Friendship with the Soviet Union called for a big turnout tonight at its meeting in Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., on American-Soviet relations.

The committee also announced receipt of a telegram of support from Rep. A. S. Sabath, Illinois.

The telegram read:

"I feel that in the interest of America you are pursuing the right course in advocating American-Soviet understanding."

George Bernard Shaw has just cabled to the committee, "Russia's friendship means victory. Let us all look to it."

Many notable sponsors, great writers and educators and men and women in civic life, among them Theodore Dreiser, the noted playwright, Irvin Shaw, the artist-photographer Paul Strand, the noted lawyer and humanitarian Darwin J. Meserole, Professor Henry Pratt Fairchild of New York University, Professors Robert S. Lynd and Walter Rautenstrauch of Columbia University, Clifford T. McAvoy, Deputy Commissioner of Welfare of New York City, Rockwell Kent, noted artist, Maxwell S. Stewart, an editor of the Nation, Professor H. W. L. Dana, George Marshall and Victor Yakhontoff have endorsed this meeting as an event of outstanding importance.

The speakers include Dr. Harry F. Ward of the Theological Seminary, Dr. Thomas L. Harris, noted orator, Julia Church Kolar, Muriel Draper, Herbert Witt, National executive secretary of the American Student Union, and Corliss Lamont, chairman.

The meeting will begin tonight at 8 o'clock at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave.

Rumania's Dictator Pledges Oil to Rome

ROME, Nov. 14 (UP).—Premier Benito Mussolini and Gen. Ion Antonescu, head of the Rumanian state, were reported tonight to have reached an agreement in principle under which Rumania will supply oil to the Italian war machine.

Other economic accords also were said to have been drafted which will be completed jointly by Italy, Germany and Rumania within the next few weeks. In addition to shipments of oil to Italy, the agreements were expected to result in increased Rumanian production and export of agricultural and mineral products, especially copper and iron.

Canadian Pilots to Be Trained in U.S.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (UP).—Lieut. Clyde Pangborn, Midwest liaison officer for the Royal Canadian Air Force, said tonight that the Civil Aeronautics Authority had approved plans for training 4,000 Canadian student flyers in U. S. aviation schools.

The Soviet Union: A Powerful Industrial Country

This is the third in a series of articles on industrial output in the Soviet Union. The two preceding articles, which appeared in the Daily Worker Wednesday and Thursday, described the growth of the basic industries of the USSR to their present position.

By G. Stanley
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 14.—Wonderful transformations have taken place in the Soviet countryside. After stubborn class battles with the last capitalist class, the kulaks, the vivifying breath of collectivization swept over the peasant lands. The strips of land separating peasant field from field have vanished. No more are the wooden plough and harrow to be seen. The silence of the fields is shattered by the roar of tractors. Complex machines—combine harvesters—secure rich harvest. Motor lorries now flash along the roads. The USSR has become a land of socialist agriculture, an agriculture that is the biggest and most mechanized in the world.

All this has led to colossal changes in the lives and minds of the people.

In the towns unemployment has disappeared.

Poverty has been forever banished from the countryside.

A new, Soviet intelligentsia has developed, drawn from the ranks of the working class and the peasants.

In the various Soviet Republics that make up the USSR there have developed from among the

native population, industrial workers and intellectuals.

How did it become possible for a country that was so extremely backward, economically and culturally, as pre-revolutionary Russia, to become transformed, in the very brief historical period of ten to fifteen years, into a front-rank powerful industrial country, economically independent of the capitalist world?

What is the explanation of the epoch-making victories of the Soviet State?

The main explanation is the advantages of the Soviet, over the capitalist, system of economy.

WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS

The Soviet system of economy means:

Power is in the hands, not of the capitalists and landowners, but of the people;

The ownership of the means and instruments of production belongs to the state;

The economy is subordinated, not to the interests of capitalist profit, but is conducted according to a strict plan and is aimed at raising the material and cultural level of the working people;

In the Soviet Union unemployment has been abolished, and the steady rise in the requirements of the working people and the improvement of their material conditions guarantee Soviet economy against crises of over-production;

The working people are the masters of the country. They work for themselves, for their society.

It is all these specific features of the Soviet system, which distinguish it from the capitalist system, that have brought the USSR to victories unparalleled in the economic, cultural and political spheres.

The history of capitalism knows of three ways of forming and developing powerful industrial states. They are: the way of seizing and plundering colonies, the way of crushing other countries in battle, and of indemnities, and the way of concessions and loans on slave terms.

All these ways were absolutely unacceptable to the Soviet country. The USSR, following the advice of Stalin, selected a new path of development, one not traversed by other countries, namely, the path of development without drawing in foreign capital, without the use of foreign credits.

The overthrow of the capitalists, the nationalization of the land and of the instruments of production, gave to the Soviet state such sources of the accumulation of resources as no single capitalist state ever has had or could have.

HUGE EXPENDITURES

During the four years of the First Five-Year Plan period, the Soviet state expended \$1,000 million rubles on the needs of Socialist industry; in the Second Five-Year Plan period the amount was 115,000 million rubles, and in the Third Five-Year Plan period it is proposed to invest 192,000 million rubles on capital construction.

The Socialist industry in the Soviet Union has been built up from the resources of the working people themselves, without enslaving loans, without the aid of foreign capital.

During the years covered by the First Five-Year Plan the productivity of labor in the large-scale industry of the USSR, increased 41 per cent. During the second Five-Year Plan period, when the Stakhanovite movement developed, the productivity of labor increased by an additional 82 per cent, i.e., double the amount of the first Five-Year Plan.

When the Bolsheviks led the workers and peasants in the attack on capitalism, the "Socialists"—faithful lackeys of the bourgeoisie—were shouting at every crossroad that it is impossible to attempt a revolution in such an insufficiently cultured country as Russia, and that "a definite level of culture" is necessary for the building of a Socialist society.

Leveling biting satire at the traitors of the working class, Lenin queried: but, pray, what is this "definite level of culture" so ardently desired by the Social-Democrats? No, stated Lenin, we shall not follow this path. We shall not wait, with our hands folded for the people to become cultured. We shall first win workers' and peasants' power, oust the capitalists and the landowners, and only then—on the basis of Soviet power—we shall win culture for the people.

Life has confirmed the correctness of Lenin's brilliant policy. In the field of culture the Soviet

Union has already overtaken many capitalist countries which had long since been boasting of their "civilization" and "culture."

NUMBER OF STUDENTS

A few figures offer convincing proof of this statement. Whereas the number of students in higher educational establishments in England, France, Germany and Italy is 1 per 1,000 of the population, the proportion for the USSR is 5. Already in the 1938-1939 academic year 600,000 students attended higher educational establishments in the Soviet Union, or nearly 100,000 more than the aggregate student body of all the capitalist countries of Europe.

The bulk of the population in tsarist Russia was completely illiterate. Even as recently as 1926, after Soviet power had done a great deal to abolish illiteracy, half the country's population was still illiterate. In January, 1939, the number of literate people had reached 81.2 per cent. Moreover, the remaining illiterates were mostly aged men and women; but the youth is teaching the aged to read and write, so as to completely wipe out illiteracy in the country. The USSR census taken in January, 1939, revealed that 13,200,000 Soviet citizens possess a secondary, and more than a million—a higher education.

There is not, and cannot be, another state in the world, where public education has assumed such scope as in the USSR. And there can of course be no comparison of the level of public education in the USSR with the

state of education in tsarist Russia.

In 1913, Russia's state expenditures on public education were fixed at 136.7 million rubles, or an average of 80 kopeks per capita annually; in 1940, the Soviet state allocations for public education comprise 23,200 million rubles, or an average of nearly 127 rubles per person a year.

Tarism allotted an average of 80 kopeks per person. But who had the opportunity to study in pre-revolutionary Russia? The law governing education in tsarist Russia issued by the Minister of Education as far back as the end of the 19th century, introduced rigid regulations, on which the minister himself cynically commented: "High schools and junior high schools will be rid of children of coachmen, cooks, laundresses, small shopkeepers and the like, whose children should have no desire for obtaining a secondary or higher education." In other words, the children of the working people had practically no possibility to study in secondary schools and universities in tsarist Russia. On top of all this, workers and toiling peasants could not meet the high tuition fees and expenses on special uniforms, textbooks, etc., which steadily increased during the 13 years of study (eight years in the secondary school and five years in the university).

Ukrainians, Georgians, Armenians, Uzbeks, Yakutians, Tadzhiks and other nationalities were prevented from receiving an education because of the fact that in tsarist Russia, Russian was the only language used in the schools. Jews were admitted to secondary schools in accordance with a fixed norm only.

The Stalinist Constitution grants all citizens of the U.S.S.R. the right to education. As is known, the Soviet Constitution differs from constitutions of other states in that it not only simply proclaims, but also guarantees the rights granted to its citizens.

Education in the Land of the Soviets is available to all the working people. Tuition is gratis in all the schools. The children are taught in their native tongue, whether Russian or Georgian, Ukrainian or Byelorussian, Uzbek or Turkmenian, Kirghizian or Kalmyk, etc.

Universal obligatory education has been introduced for all children in the U.S.S.R. The Third Five-Year Plan of development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. (1938-1942) calls for the introduction of universal secondary education (that is the 10-year course) in cities, and universal junior secondary education (7-year course) in the countryside.

In pre-revolutionary Russia the building of schools was conducted half-heartedly and in haphazard manner.

An entirely different picture is presented by the Soviet Union with its tremendous scope of school construction. A total of 20,607 new schools were built in the country during the years

1933-38 alone, including 4,254 in cities and workers' settlements and 16,353 in rural localities. A visit to any Soviet city or village will convince one that the best and most beautiful building is the school.

36,756,000 children attend school in the Soviet Union in the 1940-41 school year.

Tuition is also granted in Soviet educational establishments of higher learning—universities, institutes, academies. Moreover, 90 per cent of the students receive state stipends. Distinguished students who qualify for the Stalin stipend, receive a monthly allowance of 500, 1,000 or 1,500 rubles. Scores of new higher educational institutions have been established throughout the country, including the national regions, where in the past such institutions were never dreamed of. There are more than 700 higher educational institutions in the USSR.

There was not a single higher educational institution in Byelorussia prior to the Revolution. At present there are 23 such institutions in the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. Not only were there no higher educational institutions in pre-revolutionary Uzbekistan but the very words "engineer" and "agronomist" did not exist in the Uzbek language. Twenty thousand students are now attending higher educational institutions in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, and numerous engineers, physicians, professors and agronomists have come from the very midst of the Uzbek people.

(To be continued tomorrow)

Chicago Negro Cabbies Strike For Basic Rights

'Red Squad' Terrorized Strikers Picketing in Blizzard; Union Finds Only Help in CIO After Rejection by AFL Officials

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Three hundred striking South Side Negro taxi drivers, carrying on a major battle for the right of colored workers to organize, today sent America an appeal for help after four weeks of struggle.

Members of Local 201 of the CIO Transport Workers

Union, the men continued picketing today in front of the taxicab garages as a severe storm changed into a blowing snow. Back in strike headquarters at 5125 S. State St., their wives tried to scrape up enough vegetables to give them a dish of hot stew apiece when they returned from the picket line.

Refusal of Mayor to Meet Taxi Union Hit

Membership Meetings Demand Conference on Vital Issues

Mayor LaGuardia's refusal to meet representatives of the Transport Workers Union to discuss the taxi situation and possible legislation was condemned yesterday at two meetings of the Taxi Division at its headquarters, 882 Tenth Ave.

In reply to a letter of Austin Hogan, president of the TWU New York local, requesting a conference the Mayor spoke about his "concern" with conditions in the industry and stated that he is "working on" legislation.

Vincent Romero, taxi leader of the union, criticized the Mayor for neglecting the defense of wages of hackmen, most of whom average less than \$20 a week.

The Mayor's letter, Romero stated, contained only promises similar to those which he had made in 1934 and failed to keep.

Romeo assailed the practice of the Permelee and Terminal systems of working with other owners to prepare a blacklist of union men. He demanded that the Mayor and City Council act at once on the needed legislation.

TO HOLD HOLIDAY DANCE

On Wednesday night the Taxi Division will hold a holiday dance at Transport Hall. Films taken during the strike of last spring will be shown. Proceeds of the dance are to be used to purchase Christmas baskets of food for the families of needy members.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word
Daily Sunday
1 line 25
2 lines 45
3 lines 65
4 lines 85
5 lines 1.05
6 lines 1.25
7 lines 1.45
8 lines 1.65
9 lines 1.85
10 lines 2.05
11 lines 2.25
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98 lines 19.65
99 lines 19.85
100 lines 20.05

(Minimum 10 words.)

APARTMENT FOR RENT

(Manhattan)

19TH ST., 415 E. (1st Ave.) 3, steam, tile bath, refrigerator, parquet, \$50.00.

APARTMENT TO SHARE

(Manhattan)

18TH ST., 228 W. Furnished 2 rooms; Dishes, \$18.00. Telephone, Doherty.

APARTMENT TO SHARE

(Brooklyn)

INWOOD AV., 1362. Or room to let, private house, convenient, reasonable, call evenings, Dobrow.

APARTMENT TO SHARE

(Brooklyn)

FLATBUSH, gentleman share modern apartment with gentleman. Reasonable, N.Y. 8-1927.

PRIVATE HOUSE TO SHARE

(Sunnyside Gardens)

SINGLE or couple, private house, telephone, December 1st. Write Box 197 c-o Daily Worker.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT

(Manhattan)

LARGE, pleasant, sunny room, furnished, unfurnished. Private apartment, Chelsea District, CH. 3-3054.

2ND AVE., 193 (Apt. 12). Sunny, single, double rooms; all improvements, elevator service.

16TH ST., 33 W. 3 room apartment; kitchenette, \$4.50; Singles \$4.00-3.50. Improvements.

16TH, 141 E. Oak. Single, kitchen privilege. Ring middle bell.

51ST ST., 251 W. (Apt. 4W). Beautiful room, for girl, private family, kitchen privileges, telephone, friendly surroundings.

110TH, 501 W. (18). Large, comfortable studio with wash room, 2 closets, telephone, elevator, good one-two. Reasonable.

130TH, 536 W. (Apt. 54). Large, cheerful, elevator, near Riverside. ED. 4-1113.

137TH, 406 W. (Apt. 2A) "New" studio, housekeeping, water, \$3.50 up.

146TH, 546 W. (Apt. 68). Large, 3 windows, sunny, call Saturday till 6 P.M. Sunday till 3 P.M.

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(Brooklyn)

141RD, 444 E. (St. Mary's St.) Charming, private, telephone. Call Saturday, Sunday, all day. Weekdays-evenings, Bardini.

SITUATION WANTED

WOMAN, laundress, cleaning part-time desirable. A. Hull, MO. 2-9858.

LEARN TO DRIVE

PROFESSIONAL, intensive instruction. Resultant Phone mornings. Thelafar 7-4417. Boulman.

Local 65 May Strike Big Drygoods Firm

One hundred and thirty-five employees of S. Blechman & Sons, 555 Broadway, yesterday authorized their shop committee to call a strike effective Sunday morning if the firm fails by that time to reach an agreement with Local 65, United Wholesale & Warehouse Employees, CIO.

Sunday is the busiest day for the firm, the only drygoods firm still not under contract with Local 65. Shortly after the strike vote was taken, the firm agreed to another conference with the union, David Livingston, organizational director of the local, said.

2 Navy Men Killed As Bomber Crashes

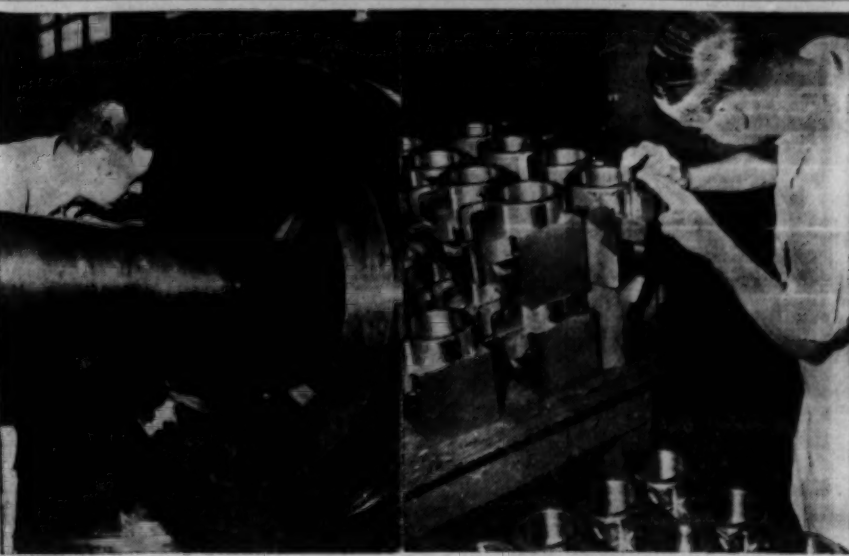
HONOLULU, Nov. 14 (UP).—The two occupants of a U.S. Navy bomber were killed today when the ship crashed two miles north of Ewa plantation, near Honolulu. Navy officers said the bomber, No. 5-B-7, attached to Squadron 5 aboard the airplane carrier Yorktown, fell 4,000 feet. "It seemed to go into a spin from which the pilot apparently was unable to recover control," they said. Names of the victims were not learned immediately.



The scallop is one of our most popular edible fish and deservedly so. The part used for eating is really just the adductor muscle of this shellfish, the muscle which opens and closes the shell so that it can propel itself about. Therefore, the scallops we buy are all food with no waste.

We get two great classes of this shellfish: deep sea scallops and bay scallops. The bay variety are smaller and usually higher in cost than the sea scallops because of the greater supply of the sea variety.

The following recipe is from the "Fishery Council Fish and Shellfish Cook Book" which is obtainable free. Mail requests to 204 Water Street, New York City, and enclose return postage.



Where Big Guns Are Turned Out: Boring operations being completed on a major caliber gun, one of the many being manufactured at the United States Army Arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y. At the right: Breech rings for artillery pieces being checked for accuracy before being sent to an assembly shop at the arsenal.

TWU Rally Scores Transit Board on Contract Delay

Quill Addresses Meeting; Brooklyn Workers Meet Tonight and Tomorrow—Resolution Backs Lewis' Leadership of CIO

Swinging its whole membership into action for the protection of its contracts with the City of New York for workers on the IRT and BMT subway lines, the Transport Workers Union, CIO, held its second rally yesterday morning at the Royal Windsor, W. 66th St.

As at the Wednesday night rally, the membership condemned the Board of Transportation for its persistent attempts to break the union contracts in a brilliant resolution which cited the refusal of the Board to live up to agreements which it made with TWU officials in conference.

The contract of the union with the city is in operation until June of next year, but the Board has delayed the negotiations for its renewal.

Speakers at the meeting were Michael J. Quill, international president, John Santo, secretary, James Fitzsimon, secretary of the New York local, William Grogan, member of the executive board, Matt Kearns, TWU leader on the Fifth Ave. bus lines, Robert Franklin, representative from the Independent Subway and Harry Sacher, union counsel. Austin Hogan, president of the New York local, presided.

The rallies were attended by the workers from the IRT, subway and elevated lines, Fifth Ave. Coach, East Side Comprehensive, Third Ave. Railways, and transit lines in the Bronx and Queens.

WARNS MAYOR

Speakers warned Mayor LaGuardia that the union would not tolerate similar treatment to that which it received when the Sixth Ave. line was torn down and many of the workers who had been employed on the lines more than 20 years were thrown out of their jobs despite LaGuardia's pledge that they would all be placed on other work.

The Board of Transportation's salary increase of \$5,000 a year, at the same time the most stringent "economy" is practiced on the transit lines was bitterly assailed.

BACK LEWIS

The meetings sent a resolution to John L. Lewis, CIO president, urging him to continue his leadership. It said: "The members of New York Local 100, Transport Workers Union of America, in lasting ap-

preciation for the aid, counsel and leadership given us during the most critical periods in the life of our organization by our friend and champion, John L. Lewis, and mindful of the future need for the CIO, and especially for our organization to have his skillful hand and brilliant mind to guide us through the perilous days ahead, call upon John L. Lewis to respond to our call and to the wishes of millions of American workers by consenting to remain and continue as president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to lead our fight for better economic conditions, greater democracy and preservation of peace for the people of the United States."

Brooklyn members of the union will meet at rallies tonight and Saturday morning in Arcadia Hall.

CIO Union Here On Strike at VIM Chain

Retail Employees Union, Local 830, CIO, yesterday carried its strike to 18 of the 21 radio and sporting goods stores of the VIM Electric Co., Inc. in Greater New York.

The strike which began Wednesday, came after many months of effort to reach an agreement with the company, Nathan Solomon, business manager of the union said. The union was certified as bargaining agent in an election last July by a vote of 134 to 90.

The union, now presenting its case at hearings before the State Labor Relations Board, charges that the company has not bargained in good faith, refused to reinstate dismissed workers, discriminated against others and discharged more active unionists.

Harrisburg C.P. Petition Case Victims Seek Bail

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 14.—Motions for arrest of judgment, bail and new trial in the case of the Daughen County Communist petition cases were presented today by defense attorneys. The motions related to Max Weiner, Philadelphia legislative secretary of the Communist Party of Pennsylvania, and Stephen G. Zvon, of Pittsburgh, member of the Communist Party, who were convicted last week of "fraudulently obtaining nominating petition signatures."

Oliver Milton, another defendant in the case is awaiting bail. A mistrial was called in his case when a single juror on the case said she felt he was guilty.

Death Toll Set At 69 in Worst Storm on Lakes

Blizzard Relaxes Some-what in Far West; 131 Total Dead

DETROIT, Nov. 14 (UP).—Coast guardsmen and volunteers searched the wreckage strewn along the shores of Lake Michigan today for the bodies of 69 seamen believed drowned in the worst storm on the lake in a decade.

Coast guardsmen believed they had accounted for all ships except two fishing craft and the steamer Anna Minch. Wreckage had come ashore from all three—but only 18 bodies had been recovered.

Several vessels, which had given up as lost, reported themselves safe.

Coast guardsmen stood by surf boats they were unable to launch from the beach and watched a small fishing boat rescue 17 survivors from the broken hulk of the freighter Novadoc.

BODIES FOUND

At the helm of the tiny craft, directing it to the lee of the wrecked freighter, was Clyde Cross, one of nine sailor brothers.

Survivors reported that two cooks, of the crew of 19 men and officers, were lost in the storm. One body remained in the wreckage, and another had been carried overboard by waves.

Eleven bodies from the freighter Davock and five believed to have come from the Anna Minch were recovered.

The gasoline tanker New Haven Socony, with a crew of 15 under a 35-year-old captain, limped back into port at East Chicago, Ind., the victor in a 60-hour battle with mountainous seas. Coast guardsmen had given up hope for her.

WARMER WEATHER COMES TO WEST

(By United Press)

Rising temperatures bringing relief from a paralyzing cold wave moved eastward from western Canadian provinces and the Rocky Mountain states, following closely the path of gales that took at least 131 lives and destroyed crops and livestock in one of the nation's severest storms.

The United States weather bureau at Chicago said rising temperatures throughout the plains states and relief from the extreme cold were indicated for the upper Mississippi Valley region by Friday and for northern great lakes states Saturday.

U. S. Conciliators Enter Vultee Co. Wage Dispute

DOWNNEY, Cal., Nov. 14 (UP).—A Federal conciliation board today sought to arbitrate a wage controversy between the Aircraft Division of the United Automobile Workers, a CIO affiliate, and the Vultee Aircraft Company, which is manufacturing planes for the United States and Great Britain. Union and company representatives yesterday abandoned negotiations. The union is seeking an hourly minimum wage of 65 cents, instead of 50.

Measles Cases Increase in City; Diphtheria Up

The increased prevalence of measles was the outstanding feature of City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 9; 176 new cases of disease were reported by the Department of Health this week. Diphtheria, scarlet fever and whooping cough also showed increased incidents during the week. Pneumonia cases and deaths declined.

The general death rate for the week was 10.0 per thousand of population—a slight drop from the rate of the previous week; 1,421 deaths were reported. Increase in deaths from tuberculosis, heart disease and automobile accidents were more than offset by declines in deaths charged to cerebral hemorrhage, nephritis and suicides.

Milwaukee Auto Worker Back Lewis as President

Biggest Wisconsin Local Praises His "Sterling Leadership"; Chicago Packinghouse Locals and Pennsylvania Miners Back Him

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 14.—The Allis-Chalmers Local of the United Automobile Workers, the largest local in Wisconsin with a membership of 6,500, adopted a resolution today urging John L. Lewis to stay at the head of the CIO, and sharply rapping Defense Commissioner Sidney Hillman.

The resolution, made public by Harold Christoffel, president of the local, said:

"The enemies of the CIO from without—Industrialists and war-minded politicians—and its enemies from within, such as Sidney Hillman, are joining hands to take the first step to crush the CIO by attacking John L. Lewis."

It concluded with the declaration that "we compliment John L. Lewis for his courageous and sterling leadership and ask him to remain as president of the CIO."

The resolution recalled that Lewis and President Roosevelt clashed as far back as 1937 during the great automobile strike.

"During the General Motors sit-down strike," said the resolution, "when President Roosevelt threatened to call out the troops and shoot the men out of the plants, Lewis was ready to enter the plants and stick with the men."

PACKING HOUSE UNION BACKS LEWIS POLICIES

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Two locals of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union were on record here today in favor of retaining the progressive leadership given to the CIO by John L. Lewis and urging the CIO convention to support his policies.

Resolutions to that effect were passed by meetings of the executive boards of the Armour and Illinois Meat locals. Similar action is expected to be taken at a special meeting of the Packinghouse Union Council on Friday.

The CIO convention, which opens next week in Atlantic City was urged to re-indorse the following progressive policies:

1. Organizing of the unorganized.
2. The CIO program for labor unity.
3. Struggle for higher wages to counteract the rising cost of living in the face of mounting corporation profits.



SHOPPING GUIDE

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BRACNEL—Expert Dry Cleaning, Furrier, Tailoring. Call-Deliver. 43 Greenwich Ave. CHelsea 2-7074. G. Brackman.

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SPECIAL OFFER! Free treatment to new-comers! Unwanted hair removed quickly forever from face, body. Personal attention. Safe method. Physician in attendance. BELLETTA, 110 West 34th, Room 1182. (Opposite Macy's) MEAdison 3-4218.

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DR. A. BROWN, Surgeon Dentist, 223 Second Ave., cor. 14th St. GR. 7-5944.

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VERMONT, Union Shop, CIO, Call and deliver. 497 Vermont St., Brooklyn. Tel. AP. 6-7090.

CHelsea CORNERS, 186 W. 10th St. Union CIO. Call-Deliver any part of Manhattan. CH. 2-1378.

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LEON BENOFF, Every kind of insurance. Fire, auto, burglary, etc. 391 E. 14th St. ME. 5-0084.

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NEWMAN BROS., Men's and Young Men's Clothing, 84 Stanton St., St. Orchard, N.Y.C. Courteously attention.

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Unions Protest Church Invasion Of State Schools

Couder Law to Provide 'Free Time' for Religious Training; Violates Established Principle Of Church-State Separation

Trade union and youth leaders condemned the action of the Board of Education for enforcing the Couder-McLaughlin law which provides for "released time" for religious instruction during school hours as a violation of the American principle of separation of church and state, a canvas by the Daily Worker revealed yesterday.

Shocked because the Board voted six to one on Wednesday for the enforcement of the law in the face of tremendous opposition from parent, teacher, union, civic, cultural and religious organizations, they pledged to work for the repeal of the law which will create religious intolerance and bigotry in the schools. They deplored the fact that at the public hearing held on Wednesday by the Board, the six members who voted for enforcement acted against the wishes of the parents of the state.

Trade union and youth leaders saw the danger of increased religious discrimination in the school system as a result of the law.

VIOLATES U. S. PRINCIPLE

Spokesmen for the United Federal Workers, the International Fur and Leather Workers, American Student Union, the American Youth Congress, United Retail and Wholesale Employees, Local 65, State County and Municipal Workers spoke against the new ruling.

Lucille M. McGorkey, regional director of the State County and Municipal Workers, declared: "The action of the Board of Education is a violation of the American principle of separation of church and state. Those of us who have been brought up in small towns and have been members of a religious minority know what religious bigotry can do to children and adults. I have lived through that kind of persecution in my own childhood. It is shocking that this form of religious discrimination should be carried out on time provided by the Board of Education."

Arthur Osman, president of Local 65, United Retail and Wholesale Employees, stated: "As a trade union, we are greatly concerned with the spread of anti-Semitism, religious and racial prejudices. The action of the Board of Education is not only a violation of the cardinal principle of separation of state and church but is an impetus to the bigotry and prejudice to which no decent American can subscribe."

George Klemmans, educational director of International Fur and Leather Workers, pointed out that children look upon themselves as Americans and not as members of a special religion and creed. The introduction of religious training would only emphasize religious differences among children instead of

Teachers To Discuss Attacks on Union

Membership Meeting Is Set for Tonight at Textile High

Defense of the union against attacks from the Rapp-Coudert legislative witch-hunt committee and a membership drive will be the chief topics before the membership meeting of Teachers Local 5 tonight at Textile High School, 18th St. and Ninth Ave.

Jointly with College Teachers, Local 537, Local 5 is carrying the fight in defense of education and attempts the legislative committee is making to weaken the union's to ease drastic budget cuts. The number of college teachers who have been subpoenaed by the Coudert one-man subcommittee yesterday mounted to eight. But only one, a Trotskyist, member of an opposition group in Local 537, agreed to testify. The others were sworn in, but refused to give any testimony in private on the ground that their constitutional rights are thereby violated.

Those who refused to testify are: Morris Schepke, City College; Prof. Howard Selam, philosophy, Brooklyn College; Prof. Fredrick Ewen, English; Prof. Harry Slochower, German; Prof. Herbert Morris, history; Murray Young, English and Elton E. Gustafson, hygiene, all of Brooklyn College.

Only Bernard Graberian, of the English department, Brooklyn College, testified. He has for some time been attacking the union's leadership as "Communist."

On Friday, Nov. 22, the Appellate Division will decide on the appeal of Local 5 against the contempt citation against its president Charles J. Hendley, because he refused to hand over the local's membership roll to the Coudert Committee.

Rumania Orders All Reservists Demobilized

BUCHAREST, Nov. 14 (UP). — All Rumanian reservists in all branches of military service will be demobilized beginning tomorrow night, a government spokesman said today.

"This step is being taken because the reservists are needed in industry and because our frontiers are not menaced," the spokesman said.

The newspaper Capitala reported that Premier Ion Antonescu had signed a decree demobilizing all of Rumania's military forces on land, sea and air. The spokesman said, however, that only reservists were affected.

"Rumania will return to normal and maintain only the regular forces under arms," he said.

Reading Rooms Number 38,000 In Soviet Union

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 14. — Reporting on the constant increase of cultural activities and education in rural districts of the Soviet Union, the results of a survey announced here today shows that there are at present 38,021 village reading rooms, 20,835 collective farm clubs, and 2,414 village clubs.

Every club has its own library, and many of them have their own dramatic and music groups. They also conduct courses in general and agricultural subjects, and serve as the center of intellectual life in their communities.



Storm Stalls Trains: Midwestern traffic was disrupted by one of the worst November storms in history, which killed more than 100 persons and caused vast property damage. This is the crack passenger train Olympian, which runs between Chicago and Seattle, Wash., stalled outside Minneapolis by the blizzard.

Stern Workers Vote Strike for Pact

Action Climax to Year and a Half's Effort to Bring Department Store Under Union Contract—Support Is Pledged

Employees of Stern Brothers Department Store, meeting at the Claridge Hotel last night, voted to strike following a breakdown in negotiations for a union pact. Forming all committees to conduct the walkout, the meeting of the workers placed in the hands of their negotiating committee authorization to designate the strike date.

The action climaxed a year and a half of effort to bring Stern Brothers under a union contract with the United Retail and Wholesale Employees Union, CIO.

Several months ago the CIO was designated collective bargaining agent in an NLRB election which it won by a nearly two to one majority.

SUPPORT PLEDGED

Efforts to bring the firm under union contract, however, proved unsuccessful. The union charges the company did not negotiate in good faith.

The union is demanding an average of \$2 weekly increase for each of some 500 workers, seniority rights, time and a half for overtime above 45 hours weekly, and a closed shop. Following the strike vote, the Stern Brothers employees were addressed by William Michaels, manager of the joint board of the URWEA, who assured full support for the strike from 10,000 unionized department store workers in New York City.

A similar assurance of support from the national organization was given the workers by George Donahue, who represented international president Samuel Wolchok.

Leviton Boss Meets Union on NLRB's Order

Strikers Present Their Demands for Closed Shop, Minimum Pay

As a result of an order by the National Labor Relations Board, representatives of the Leviton Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, met with a committee of strikers, officials of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3, announced yesterday.

The strike is now in its twelfth week with approximately 1,700 workers involved.

The meeting between the management and strikers took place at the Roosevelt Hotel where strikers' representatives presented a tentative contract as a basis for negotiation.

Terms of the contract include: a union shop, a minimum weekly wage rate of \$16; preservation of seniority rights; hourly rate of pay when machines break down through no fault of the employee; average increase of ten cents an hour and four dollars a week for piece workers; forty hour week; one week's vacation with pay; re-employment of employees called for military service and the preservation of their seniority rights.

The meeting was attended by H. S. Broach, union representative in charge of the strike together with a committee of strikers. The management was represented by Isidor Leviton, president, William Schwartz, Attorney for the company and others. Spokesman for Mr. Leviton, upon receiving the proposed agreement, asked for a full week in which to give it consideration. The Leviton strikers recently won an election held by the NLRB, by a vote of 1299 to 70.

Millis Named To Madden's NLRB Post

FDR Sends Nomination of Economist to Senate for OK

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UP). — President Roosevelt will appoint Dr. Harry A. Millis, University of Chicago economist, to be chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, it was learned today.

Millis' nomination probably will be sent to the Senate for confirmation on the eve of conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Millis would succeed J. Warren Madden, whose term expired last August.

Madden's reappointment has been opposed by employer groups and some AFL officials, and he had been criticized by the special House NLRB Investigating Committee. [The reference is to the Smith Committee.—Ed.]

Millis, a 67-year-old native of Paoli, Ind., served on the old National Labor Relations Board in 1934 and 1935.

At the present he is the impartial umpire of disputes arising under the contract between General Motors Corporation and the CIO's United Automobile Workers of America.

Millis twice has been appointed by President Roosevelt to serve on major fact-finding boards set up to avert strikes in the railroad industry. He served on the special board this summer which settled the dispute between unions and the American Railway Express Company.

He was chairman of the board of arbitration in the men's clothing industry of Chicago from 1919 to 1923, settling disputes which arose between manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a union headed by CIO Vice-President Sidney Hillman, who now is the Labor Defense Commissioner.

2 Americans Get Jail Terms in Italy

ROME, Nov. 14 (UP). — George Ehret and Grace Gunther, both Americans, were given long prison sentences and heavy fines today by a special tribunal for the defense of the state on charges of dealing in illegal currency exchange. Ehret was sentenced to seven years in prison and fined 300,000 Lire (about \$15,000). Miss Gunther was sentenced to six years in prison.

SWOC Strikers Reject 'Defense' Plea to Return

Crucible Steel Workers Say Boss Stalled Before and 'He'll Do It Again'; Stand Firm in Protest Against Speed-up

By David Lurie

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MIDLAND, Pa., Nov. 14.—Declaring that they support the national defense program but insisting that they were going to stay out on strike until the company ends "the horrible working conditions," members of SWOC Lodge 1212 here voted last night to continue the walkout at the Crucible Company plant which has resulted in a complete shut-down.

They did so in a wire to Clinton S. Golden, SWOC Regional Director who had advised them that their strike was unauthorized and had urged them to return to work "in view of the pledges given by the officers of your organization to the government to aid in the fulfillment of the National Defense program."

Golden's declaration that the company was ready to meet with the workers if they would return to work was countered by the opinion of union members that the company had stalled in negotiation of grievances in the past and that the whole affair could be settled quickly if the company would only meet with union officers at once.

PROTESTED SPEED-UP

The strike began late Sunday night with a walkout of forty men in one department protesting against the speed-up which has been introduced in the plant. It quickly spread to other departments at the huge Crucible works until the entire plant was shut down. Chief demands of the strikers are an end to the speed-up and for a 12 cent increase in hourly rates.

The telegram to Golden which stated the position of the union declared that: "We the members of local 1212 are pledged 100 per cent behind the defense program. The company has caused the walkout by horrible working conditions. We stand ready to return to work when we feel these conditions will be immediately remedied without stalling."

The telegram was signed "officers of Lodge 1212."

Meanwhile, a U. S. Labor Conciliator has come into the controversy at the insistence of the National Defense Advisory Commission. The Crucible plant was on a twenty four hour shift before the walk out making steel for airplane parts and shells. It was understood that much of the steel was to fill British armaments orders.

There is no picket line at the mill, union leaders declaring that the men were solidly behind the strike and that there was no need for picketing. Resentment was expressed by some workers at the telegram which Clinton S. Golden sent the strikers. Golden's telegram which urged them to go back to work, declared:

"The action cannot be condoned in any way by national officers of your union. Mr. Sonnenhalter (President of Crucible Steel) has given assurance that immediately upon return of the men to work he will meet with duly authorized committees and representatives of the union for settlement on mutually satisfactory basis, in accordance with terms of grievance adjustment procedure embodied in your contract, of all existing complaints."

"In view of the pledges given by the officers of your organization to the government to aid in the fulfillment of the National Defense program, I urge your members to return to work without further delay so that the pledges may be given substance."

GO BACK TO WORK AT TIMKEN PLANT

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CANTON, O., Nov. 14.—After a spontaneous walkout which tied up the roller bearing division of the Timken plant here today, the SWOC men went back to work at the urging of John L. Mayo, sub-regional SWOC director. Mayo promised that the employer would agree to a conference on grievances which included the speed-up.

Bullitt's Resignation Not Yet Accepted

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UP). — William C. Bullitt, U. S. Ambassador to France, announced today that he had tendered his resignation to President Roosevelt but said the resignation had not yet been accepted.

Bullitt issued a statement through the State Department in connection with reports that he would quit his post and perhaps be assigned to London, succeeding Joseph P. Kennedy, who also is reported about to resign.

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Some Lessons of the Election Results THE PEACE ISSUE AND THE VOTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

For a long time Willkie resisted the advice of many of his aides who informed him of the overwhelming anti-war sentiments of the masses, and that only if he fully exploited this issue could he hope for any chance of election.

"UNITY" FOR WAR

Willkie instead joined with the Roosevelt administration in carrying forward such war moves as the passage of the peace time conscription bill, the 15 billion "defense" appropriations, the destroyer-bases deal.

But the people's anti-war sentiments found channels of expression. The great response to the Chicago Congress of the American Peace Mobilization, the mass delegations who came to Washington to oppose conscription, the resolutions adopted by the trade unions and other people's organizations left no doubt where the masses stood in their opposition to war.

At the same time the speakers of the Democratic and Republican parties found the masses cool and unresponsive to the issues they raised. On the other hand those speakers and campaigners who did engage in anti-war demagoguery were received with great enthusiasm. It was at this point that certain Wall Street circles decided that it was necessary to channelize the mass anti-war sentiments into safe waters and the result was the first breach in the two-party agreement—the Willkie speech in Cleveland.

TWO WALL ST. PARTIES

In this speech Willkie accused Roosevelt of taking the country on the road to war and promised that he would if elected keep the country out of war. President Roosevelt, who until then had planned to limit his campaign to "non-political," "inspection" tours, was compelled to change his plans and undertake an active campaign. In all his speeches he devoted major attention in trying to reassure the people that he will "keep the country out of foreign wars."

Thus it was that the masses by

intervening broke up the well-laid plans of Wall Street and its two parties to keep the issue of peace out of the campaign. Thus it was that the plans of the economic royalists to claim a war mandate as a result of the elections was frustrated. But this successful intervention of the masses was not a spontaneous process. The vital element of leadership to the anti-war movement was provided by the Communist Party, which ever since the outbreak of the war had roused and warned the masses, helped organize the anti-war struggle.

And because the Communist Party knew and expressed the moods and true interests of the masses, because it was in the closest contact with them, the relatively small Communist Party was able to play a most important role in this election campaign, helping to determine the course of the campaign. Little wonder then that the Roosevelt administration, the Republicans, the whole camp of the capitalists and their press carried on the attacks on the Communist Party with such ferocity.

And little wonder that the Presidential candidate of the Communist Party, Earl Browder, who by his historic and heroic campaign, by his brilliant and penetrating speeches exerted such a great influence upon the campaign was made the special target for harassment and victimization by the enemy.

That the anti-war promises of both Roosevelt and Willkie were not made in good faith but merely as election maneuvers should already now become clear to the masses. Secretary Hull has already interpreted the election results as a mandate for a "strong arm" in foreign policy, but another name for the Roosevelt-Willkie war program.

Willkie has already called for more aid to Britain, while the President has announced a program of more assistance to and greater collaboration with British imperialism. And again it is only the people who by intervening can stop the war plans of American imperialism.

The people must now after the election increase their vigilance and

struggle against America's involvement in the imperialist war. The people have refused a mandate to take them into war. They have expressed themselves in favor of peace. They must now find the means to make their will felt.

SECURITY ISSUE

The two other issues that dominated the campaign were economic security and democratic liberties. All other issues played a minor role. Even the third term issue was only felt to the extent that the people saw it in relation to the fight for their democratic rights. Mere tradition made little impression in the face of the world shaking events and the problems before the people.

President Roosevelt originally planned to stand on his record and had in fact already declared that the period of reform had come to an end. He even rebuked those in his own official family who continued to repeat his former declarations about the "underprivileged."

He had already months before told the youth of the nation not to expect jobs overnight. Now in the campaign confronted with the moods of the masses he was compelled to change his tune. Once more he posed as the great "reformer" and great "humanitarian."

He promised jobs to all, spoke of the RIGHT TO WORK. He promised not only to maintain but to extend the social reforms that the people had won.

Wendell Willkie, whose party spokesmen in Congress had voted against almost every piece of labor and social legislation, also promised not only to maintain but even to extend these reforms. Thus it was the intervention of the people that compelled both candidates to make new promises for greater security to the people.

Here also the objective of Wall Street to receive a mandate to proceed at a faster tempo with its attacks on the living standards of the masses was defeated.

But here too of course these were only election promises. And again it will be up to the toiling people to

see to it that their demands are realized.

Already the reactionary press is trying to interpret the elections as approval of the joint Roosevelt-Willkie foreign policy but not of the social reforms the people won through struggle.

Both candidates accused each other and their parties of being the enemies of democracy of trying to undermine our democratic institutions. Both promised to maintain and extend democracy.

But the silence of both candidates on the fact that over ten millions of our citizens were not even given the right to vote, the responsibility of both for the attacks on the ballot rights of the Communist Party, made their promises hollow indeed to those who heard them. And certainly the people must now show the greatest vigilance in the protection of their civil liberties.

The common people who voted for either Roosevelt or Willkie did so in the belief that they were voting for peace, for greater economic security, for the maintenance and extension of democracy. These three issues dominated the campaign. These are the very issues which were the very center of the election platform of the Communist Party, the issues which the Communist Party has fought for throughout the recent period, issues drawn from the hearts and minds of the masses.

The people will find that the course of the Roosevelt administration and of the Republican Party is a course toward war, hunger and reaction. But the American people who voted in the belief that they were voting for peace, security and democracy will now as in critical times in the past history of our country not accept these attacks against their interests without a struggle.

They will in the course of this struggle learn how they were betrayed and why.

Who were the ones who led them into the trap? And who are the ones who warned them and showed them the only way toward peace, security and democracy?

STRAIGHT FROM THE CONVENTIONS!

ON NOVEMBER 18th the C.I.O. and the A.F.L. Conventions will meet, to be followed on November 22nd by the Farmers Union Convention. They come at a time when millions are asking: what role will labor play in the struggle to save the country from another 1917? They come at a time when America is growing increasingly aware of the need for farmer-labor unity.

In order to ensure our readers full and accurate coverage of these conventions, the Daily Worker is sending ALAN MAX to Atlantic City to report the C.I.O. Convention... LOUIS BUDENZ to New Orleans to report the A.F.L. Convention... and HAROLD PREECE to Denver to report the Farmers Union Convention.

Follow the Conventions in the Daily & Sunday Worker

Press Survey of 2 Army Camps Shows Illness, Poor Food, Vermin, Mud and Inadequate Shelter

Fleas, Vermin Overrun Camp In Louisiana

Newsman Finds Poor Sanitary Conditions, Low Morale

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—Across the 1,000-odd miles that separate this city, home of the 109th Observation Squadron, National Guard, from the present location of the unit, Camp Beauregard, La., come accounts of the miserable plight of the Detroit soldiers faced with rainy weather, mouldy bread, flea-infested barracks and poor sanitary conditions.

Families and friends of the guardsmen have been stirred by the reports, one of which has even made its way into one of the big dailies here, the Detroit News.

Teh News's correspondent assigned to the squadron, Kendrick Kimball, reported the unsanitary conditions on Armistice Day. He said:

FLEAS AND VERMIN

"Subordinate officers said the squadron spent a good part of its time sprinkling flea powder about its quarters: that the headquarters building was vermin-infested and that bus service to Alexandria 14 miles away was inadequate."

In another place he said that "a sanitary problem was created by droves of rear-back hogs that roamed the camp and that buildings are warped, full of holes and generally unfit for occupancy."

The answers of the Army brass hats to the mounting grievances of the Guardsmen, according to Kimball, was that "the difficulties besetting the men are of a temporary nature. They are roughing it a bit but it will make better soldiers of them. This is not a picnic, but an introduction to the same conditions that war will produce."

The News story continues and states that "widespread homesickness" is prevailing and that "14 regimental chaplains were laying out a campaign to combat the homesickness." This "homesickness," according to the News reporter, is "destructive to the morale of the soldiers."

Chaplains will "pick out individuals" who are "especially afflicted" and give them personal talks.

Clearly, without reading even between the lines of the News story, one can readily recognize that under the warmongering program of the Roosevelt Administration living conditions and the care of the health of the National Guardsmen are the least consideration. Typical of this is the "picnic statement" of the Brass Hats.

Hundreds of these Michigan Guardsmen, who left Detroit only two weeks ago with bands playing and flags flying, are members of the UAW-CIO. There was no joy on the faces of these workers as we saw them depart.

Boos of Rich Fail to Block Sewage Plant

Project Will Aid Poorer Sections of Brooklyn

Amid boos and catcalls directed at members of the Board of Estimate by angry residents of the swanky Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn and cries of "skunk" hurled at Acting Mayor Newbold Morris, the board yesterday authorized acquisition of title to about 30 acres of land for erection of the proposed O'Neil's Head sewage disposal plant in Bay Ridge.

Opposition to the measure was led by State Senator Philip M. Kleinfeld and Councilman Joseph T. Sharkey. Opponents protested vehemently that the erection of the sewer plant at the site would slash real estate values.

Those who favored the plan pointed out that the project was part of the program of purifying the waters of the Narrows and Gravesend Bay.

AIDS POORER SECTIONS

A disposal plant, such as proposed, is aimed at relieving bad sewer conditions throughout Brooklyn, particularly in districts where poorer sections of the population live.

All but 10 acres of the site, which lies roughly at the foot of 69th St., Brooklyn, is already owned by the city and state.

The vote for acquisition was 11 to 5, with Borough Presidents John Cashmore, of Brooklyn; James J. Lyons, Bronx; George U. Harvey, Queens; and Joseph A. Palma, Richmond, voting in the negative.

The real estate owners and residents of the high-priced Bay Ridge apartments created an uproar when the vote was taken, approving the acquisition. Shouts filled the room. A woman screamed at Mr. Morris:

"You skunk, you. I hope you get the stink in your nose."



Camp Heating: Men of the 44th Division of the National Guard, in training at Fort Dix, N. J., warm themselves in their tent around a Sibley stove, only manner possible for heating a tent.

Reporter Finds Half of Troops at Camp Upton Ill

1,300 Men at Long Island Post Shiver in Flimsy Tents and 'Live in Mud'; 25,000 Draftees Are Due to Be Sent There Soon

"Half of Troops in Camp Upton Tents Ill of Colds."

This is the headline from the New York Herald-Tribune's front page story of yesterday which told a grim story of rain, mud, damp quarters and an increasing number of respiratory diseases at the camp near Yaphank, L. I., where 1,300 New York and Delaware boys are now quartered and where 25,000 draftees are soon to be sent.

Tents of the so-called "winterized" variety are the sole shelter now and will remain so until about Feb. 1, when wooden barracks are expected to be ready for occupancy. Contracts for these barracks have not yet even been let, the Herald Tribune said, and bids were only opened yesterday for their construction.

DISMAL PICTURE

Describing the dismal picture, the Tribune said:

"The tents are known euphemistically as 'winterized' shelters, but some of the 1,300 men who are now living in them used stronger words in describing them in private this afternoon."

"So far five cases of suspected cases of influenza have appeared in camp, but each of the men has been sent back to duty after a few days' rest. However, Col. C. W. Baird, commander of the camp who has a bad cold himself despite the fact that he is one of the few men at the post who are sleeping under wood, said this afternoon that 'half the men' had colds."

"The tents are described as 'winterized' because each has a wooden floor platform elevated four or five inches above the ground; there is a wooden door, and a wooden wall around the sides reaching up in different tents from two to four and a half feet above the floor; there is a wooden framework overhead on which the canvas roof and upper sides rest, and there is a two-foot-tall stove in the center of the structure."

"Some of the officers at Upton expressed higher regard for the tents than did some of the privates and non-commissioned officers who were interviewed privately, but none of the officers denied that the tents had been the subject of a great deal of discussion here."

DAMP AND CHILLY

"Today a walk through the muddy streets of the camp city of 600 tents found some of the tents quite warm, while others were damp and chilly."

"First Lieut. W. P. James, assistant chief of public relations, said the men told him that there was a 'steady creaking noise' in the tents."

29 in One Room; 5,000 in a Block

Negro Congress to Focus Attention On Disgrace of Harlem Housing

Trying to solve the problem of five thousand persons living on one city block and 29 persons living in one room, as the United States census recently revealed, the Manhattan and Brooklyn Councils of the National Negro Congress and the Harlem Negro Youth Congress have been working at top speed all week in preparation for the state wide conference on housing, jobs, and equal rights to be held this Saturday and Sunday at the Park Palace,

5 West 110th St.

Receiving wide support from trade union, fraternal, women, church youth and peace groups for the conference, Miss Naomi Cornacker, executive secretary of the Manhattan Council said yesterday, "the growing unity of organizations among the Negro people is the result of sharpening economic, social and political struggles carried on by the Negro people for equal rights. The growing danger of war is finding response in the Negro population since that section of the population will

'Frisco Unions Act to Protect Drafted Men

AFL and CIO Set Up Councils to Aid Their Members

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Both CIO and AFL labor councils were operating organizations for the protection of drafted union men today.

The CIO Industrial Union Council had already voted to set up a committee to watch the interests of the drafted men and protect labor from misuse of the draft act before the AFL Council adopted the same policy a week ago. The CIO council at its meeting Friday picked as members of its committee Estel Ward, Frank Drum, Herman Stuyvelaar, Ed Wheelan, Joe Russell and others.

Unions affiliated to the council are supposed to set up similar com-

Lawyers Guild Names Body to Aid Its Draftees

Committee Will Try to Save Practices of Men Called for Service

Drafted lawyers, forced to give up their practices, will be aided by a special committee of the National Lawyers Guild, it was announced yesterday.

The committee was established, the New York chapter of the organization announced, after the statement of Clarence Dykstra, director of Selective Service, that conscription would demand sacrifices of professional people and work severe hardships upon them.

The committee will undertake to preserve the practices of conscripted attorneys and will bring special cases to the attention of draft and appeal boards.

The committee was appointed by Osmond K. Fraenkel, president of the New York chapter. It includes Abraham Benedict, James J. Keenan, Minna F. Kassner, Albert C. Gilbert, Emanuel Bloch and Sol Firshtenberg.

Strike Keeps Nut Processing Plant Closed

Negro Workers Keep Ranks Solid; Get Financial Aid

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SUFFOLK, Va., Nov. 14.—The strike of 185 peanut workers of Lummi & Co. ended its first week today with ranks of the workers solid and the plant shut.

The strikers, almost all Negroes, predominantly women, are members of the United Peanut Workers Union, Local 110, CIO, and are demanding a wage increase to 35 cents an hour; a \$10 Christmas bonus; seniority; and a closed shop.

A kitchen to feed the pickets was set up at the union's headquarters at 327 West Washington St., and donations of funds are coming in from CIO and other unions.

Sam Kovnat, organizer of the union, said that if the company persists in its refusal to negotiate, the United Packing, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union, parent body of the striking local, will propose at the Atlantic City convention of the CIO a general boycott of Lummi products.



BUT PLANE WORKERS WANT PAY

Here are 35 planes turned out by the workers of the Valtec Aircraft Workers lined up at Downey, Calif. Plant workers, members of the CIO's United Auto Workers Union are demanding wage rises at the shop.

Jackson Gets Tips in Canada on Witch-hunts

Police and Immigration Officials Attend Parley in Ottawa

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—United States police and immigration officials this week received a "liberal education" in police repression of labor and anti-war progressives from the Canadian government.

The United States delegation which took part in a two day conference with Canadian police and immigration men, was headed by Attorney General Robert Jackson.

The conference was ostensibly organized to facilitate closer cooperation between the United States and Canada in combating "subversive" elements—in other words, anti-war elements.

This conference, it was seen here, was especially directed toward increasing the witch-hunt against aliens in both countries.

Attorney General Jackson in a statement issued by the United States delegation lauded the Canadian police, pointing out that Canada has gone much further in its "check" on both aliens and citizens than the United States.

The Americans, said Mr. Jackson, had received a "liberal education" from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in pursuing repressive measures against "subversive" elements.

(The United States delegation, it was felt here, especially admired Canada's system of concentration camps and night raids, during which labor leaders and anti-war elements have disappeared without any notice to friends or family who must spend weeks searching before they find to which concentration camp their relatives have been taken.)

21 Die in Rail Wreck

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Twenty-one Belgians were reported killed and eighty injured today when one train collided with another at Dieghem, near Brussels, in a storm.

The train was carrying a large number of soldiers and their families.

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Communist Vote in Iowa Seen Doubled

Vote-Stealing Charged; Election Results Show Anti-War Sentiment

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 14.—In 46 out of 99 nine counties in this state so far tallied Earl Browder and James W. Ford, Communist Party candidates for president and vice-president have received 686 votes.

Positive proof of the stealing of Communist votes in Des Moines and Denison precincts has been obtained. In these cities the Communist campaign was the most intense of the state.

The state's switch from Roosevelt to Willkie interpreted as a reflection of the anti-war sentiments of the people, borne out by the vote for Congressmen.

Eight out of the state's nine Congressmen voted against conscription and were reelected by comfortable margins.

SEE VOTE DOUBLED

Many counties have not yet reported on any minority party votes, but on the basis of returns in the Communist vote is expected to double the 1936 figures. In that year the Communist Party received a state-wide vote of 504.

In Polk county a check of the ballots is being made after Democrats charged Republicans with vote manipulations. The Gillette committee on election frauds has a representative hearing the charges.

The press here brands the check-up a farce since it amounts to no more than comparing the precinct book totals with a master list. No recount or readding is possible under the present system.

Board Begins Official Tally Of Vote Return

Results of Browder and Ford Write-In May Be Delayed

The Board of Elections yesterday began the official tally of the votes cast in the Nov. 5 election in the five New York City boroughs.

Following the tally the number of write-in votes for Earl Browder and James W. Ford will be known. Confusion in handling of the write-in vote may delay of the Browder vote count for perhaps three weeks.

Had the election workers followed instructions of removing the section on the rolls upon which write-ins were made, and submitted them to directly to the election board, the result might be known next Tuesday. But since many failed to do so, a count will also have to be checked at the warehouse where the rolls with the votes are kept.

Egypt's Prime Minister Drops Dead at Ceremony

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 14 (UP).—Prime Minister Hassan Sabry died suddenly today, a few minutes after a speech from the throne reopening parliament.

Sabry fainted while he was reading a speech. Restoratives were administered and he was removed from the chamber but died soon afterwards.

King Farouk appeared deeply moved by the Prime Minister's death. After Sabry was carried from the chamber the President of the Senate continued with reading the Prime Minister's speech.

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BEHIND 'PEACE' PLEDGES, THE ADMINISTRATION MOVES NEARER TO WAR

IT HAS been exactly ten days since the Presidential elections.

What has become of the peace pledges made by President Roosevelt and backed by Wendell Willkie?

These pledges were made demagogically to lure the votes of honest, peace-loving American citizens. The best proof that they were is the rapid series of steps which the Administration is taking every day to involve this country in the bloodbath abroad. Consider those steps just since last Tuesday a week ago:

1. The Churchill government is getting a special American plane bomb sight, which is paving the way for the sending of a "secret" bomb sight held so dear by American army authorities. This comes after an agreement to send flying-fortresses to Britain, and the President's announcement that 50 per cent of all new American arms would go to Britain.

2. Yesterday the Republican Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, made a speech which carries this country to the brink of the precipice, under the guise of fighting for freedom.

This is an "irreconcilable conflict" as the American Civil War, Knox said, and "must be fought out to the finish if world progress is to continue."

How dare Knox compare the historic fight of the American people against chattel slavery and for democracy to the bloody immoral scramble of British and German imperialism over markets, colonies, and empires? How dare he compare the fight for the freedom of the Negro Americans with the war aims of the British and German monopolists, which are to decide which shall enslave peoples! But Wall Street and the Administration having failed to sell this useless slaughter to the American people as a fight "against Hitlerism," they are now trying to lure the people into it under the guise of re-fighting the Civil War.

3. Already there is talk of a \$100,000,000 loan to the fascist butcher Franco, which is another avenue for involving this country in war. This is open brazen aid to fascism—not fighting it.

4. Using the sanctimonious halo of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, American battleships are still deploring in Caribbean waters itching to get us into the war through the backdoor by seizing Martinique.

5. Talks between the British and American governments are proceeding with reference to joint use of the naval base at Singapore by American warships.

6. Instead of aiding China which is really fighting for democracy and

peace, United States and British companies announced yesterday a joint increase in the oil supply of the Japanese aggressors. This is shameful appeasement and leads to war in the Far East just as Chamberlain's appeasement led to the imperialist war in Europe.

7. Proposals are being made that American ships should provide convoys for British arms vessels, and the Administration with the aid of the Republicans is trying with might and main to repeal the Johnson Act which prohibits loans to "debtor" countries such as Britain.

These are seven examples of what Roosevelt's "peace" pledges mean in actual life. His deeds are one thing, his words are another.

Here is an example of the "national unity" which Roosevelt and Willkie jointly call for. Here is the out-and-out war program step by step, and which Willkie and the Republicans support under the guise of "loyal opposition."

Labor and all peace loving Americans will have to break through the smoke-screen of peace pledges by the Roosevelt Administration, and fight each war move of Washington step by step.

This is absolutely necessary if our country is not to be immediately eased into the inferno of the imperialist war.

Daily Worker

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1940

Wall Street's Program

(Continued from Page 1)

The story of what has happened in America during recent years, is plainly shown in the Labor Research figures which appear on this page. They reveal that productivity per man-hour in manufacturing industries in this country, rose by the stupendous figure of 163.6 per cent during the past 30 years. But meanwhile the real average hourly earnings have risen only by 110.5 per cent—demonstrating that the employer has been steadily getting more and more work out of his employees per dollar of wages.

In his speech as he prepared it for delivery, Sloan had declared that "the penalty for overtime should be canceled during the emergency to encourage a longer work week." To speak of over-time pay as a "penalty" upon the employer, is thoroughly dishonest. Over-time pay is usually inadequate compensation for work which generally goes beyond the employee power of endurance. Sloan now wants to lift this "penalty" from the shoulders of the wealthy corporations and place it squarely upon the back of the over-worked employee.

Sloan puts his foot down on all proposals for wage increases by raising the bugaboo of "inflation." It is strange that increases in dividends for the wealthy stockholders of General Motors are never considered "inflation." The higher prices which workers must pay for the necessities of life are not considered "inflationary" either. Only increases in wages, which are absolutely essential if the workers' standard of living is not to be steadily pushed backward, is attacked as "inflationary" and as "threatening" the economic structure of the country.

Let the workers reply that not higher wages, but fabulous profits and monopoly prices are "inflationary." Higher wages and shorter hours are necessary and just and contribute to the general welfare of the entire country. Instead of permitting their standards to be lowered, organized labor should rally its strength now to improve its conditions. This is one of the best single contributions labor can make to the true security of the country.

Menacing Religious Freedom

The action of the Board of Education in voting "released time" for religious instruction to school children, is, in effect, an attack upon religious freedom which is a cardinal principle of the Bill of Rights.

Any such separation of children on the basis of their religious beliefs, will intensify religious differences, promote antagonisms and division, and lead to religious bigotry at a time when unity and tolerance are most needed. One's religious opinions or his right to hold no religious opinions, under the working of this system, become a matter of public registration, opening the way to plain persecution. It sets the stage for anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish activities and for the taunting of other minority religious groups.

It is of fundamental significance that primarily the same groups which have stood against social progress, like the New York Chamber of Commerce and the top Catholic hierarchy, backed this measure. Charles H. Tuttle, of Wall Street, speaking for the Chamber of Commerce which howled for the recent school cuts, quoted with relish the Chamber's statement of last year:

"By and large States are not preserved and strengthened by culture or education or knowledge. They stand on—character, morals and physical well being."

This is a fascist attack upon the school system, and shows that the present measure is only an entering wedge for compulsory religious instruction later and for breaking down completely the basic American principle of separation of Church and State.

The measure was put through in true

fascist style. Of the hosts of organizations which appeared at the hearing, 17 opposed and 3 were in favor. Yet it was blitzkrieged through, although one Board member, Mrs. Johanna Lindlof, expressed the sentiments of teachers, parents, religious and other progressive organizations in voting against it.

We hear much from Roosevelt, Willkie and Gov. Lehman about the "American way of life." But through the smokescreen of such measures as this every democratic liberty of the people is being taken away. Every subterfuge is resorted to for dividing the people, and to prevent their united stand for peace and civil liberties. In the days of chattel slavery, the role of the infamous Know-Nothing movement in spreading anti-Catholic bigotry to defeat Lincoln and the Union forces shows the disaster to democratic rights which can come of such measures as this.

Democratic citizens opposed the McLaughlin-Coudert (head of the witch-hunting anti-school committee) law when it was first passed by the Republicans and Democrats. But the trade unions, which did not raise their united voice loud enough then, were almost without representation at the hearing yesterday. The labor movement has a long rich history in fighting against such reactionary measures; it should be brought to the fore now.

Full support should be given to the parents, teachers and other democratic citizens who are launching a progressive campaign to repeal this iniquitous measure in New York's public schools.

'Victories'—But The People Lose

It was the English, Kaspar said,
Who put the French to rout
But what they killed each other for
I could not well make out.
But everybody said, quoth he,
It was a famous victory.

THEY say it was a shocking sight
After the field was won;
For many thousand bodies here
Lay rotting in the sun;
But things like that, you know, must be
After a famous victory.

Battle of Blenheim, Southey.

We do not believe that the decent people of the world, whether in England or in Italy, or America or Germany, can get any thing to rejoice about in the latest string of "victories" reported by both sides.

The gleeful Nazi victory over a train of transports in the Mid-Atlantic has brought anguish to thousands of English and Canadian homes. The gloating English victory which has smashed to pieces half of Mussolini's naval outfit has brought, no doubt, the shadow of death to thousands of Italian homes.

In this train of gruesome victories, the common people of Europe are always losing. They win nothing but suffering and death.

Victories are noble only when the people have won some newer freedom. In this Stock Exchange squabble over profits and markets, only the bankers win. Everybody else loses—terribly.

When Green Says "Unity"

The louder William Green talks about "unity" these days, the more silent he becomes on the program for such "unity."

But Green's intentions are no mystery. John P. Frey let the cat out of the bag the other day when he attacked all the new unions which are the great achievement of the CIO and proposed carving them up to make mince-meat of them for the craft union leaders.

This has always been the program of the AFL Executive Council ever since it began using the word "unity" to hide its real designs. That this is still the program of these die-hards, was indicated by Green's attempt as he left the White House the other day, to resurrect the old proposal of having the original unions return to the CIO while the new ones, like auto, steel, electrical, marine, etc., would remain outside as the subject for never-ending jurisdictional attacks.

"Unity" in the mouth of the Executive Council and as it is uttered in the White House, means surrender of labor's independence before the Roosevelt war machine. The labor movement was never in such need of unity as it is today. But it must be unity in order to fight for peace, organize the unorganized and battle for higher living standards for the millions of workers.

Still an Unsolved Problem



—Reprinted from *Hotel and Club Voice*, weekly journal of the Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local 6, AFL.

Workers Produce More, Get Less, Survey of Real Wages Shows

(Continued from Page 1)

Year	Productivity (1909=100)	Real average hourly earnings (1909=100)
1909	100.0	100.0
1919	115.4	124.3
1923	151.0	138.6
1929	199.2	149.9
1932	208.0	152.6
1939	263.6	210.5

whole except when the workers, through organization and struggle, have been able to force employers to pass on in higher wage rates a part of the increased output.

Productivity and real wages: As the study explains, the "average amount of wages paid for an hour of labor when allowances are made for changes in cost of living measures approximately the purchasing power of wages and indicates roughly what wages earners draw out of the national product per hour of labor. . . . A comparison of real hourly earnings with man-hour productivity indicates roughly whether or not the wage earners' rate of consumption is keeping pace with the basic or man-hour rate of production."

PRODUCTIVITY ROSE

From 1909 through 1939, the productivity of American labor as measured by output per man-hour has risen much faster than the wage earners' rate of consumption as measured by real hourly earnings. Following figures show this:

Manufacturing: Output per man hour, or productivity, rose by 163.6 per cent between 1909 and 1939; average real hourly earnings by only 110.5 per cent.

Bituminous coal mining: Productivity (1909 to 1939) increased 101.5 per cent; average real hourly earnings only 72.5 per cent.

Anthracite coal mining: Productivity (1909 to 1939) increased 110.5 per cent; average real hourly earnings by only 72.5 per cent.

Trend in Manufacturing: These figures show that the worker's ability to produce goods has far surpassed his ability to buy them back. In the following table the trend of this exploitation of workers in manufacturing industries is indicated by the course of production per man-hour and real average hourly earnings.

To make the trend more readily perceptible, we have converted the Bureau of Labor Statistics figures, which were on a 1923-25 base, to that of 1909:

Year	Output per man hour	Real average hourly earnings
1909	31.9	25.6
1919	8.2	37.8

"After the World War," the study explains in referring to the labor situation, "there was a policy of non-intervention so far as legislative and administrative agencies were concerned, but the courts were especially through injunctions, to check the influence of labor organizations." As a consequence in the years 1923-1929, hourly earnings, when adjusted by the index of cost of living, rose only 8.2 per cent; man-power output by 31.9 per cent.

An outstanding characteristic of these years was the decline of wages as a percentage of total in-

come payments in manufacturing, the mineral industries as a whole, and steam railroads. Total wages fell from 63.6 per cent of all income payments in these industries in 1923 to 57.1 per cent in 1929.

Employers not only deprived labor of the benefits of rising productivity by their refusal to increase wages accordingly, but also as this government study points out, "The benefits of the rising productivity of labor were in general transferred through price reductions to consumers, for the index of cost of living was higher during most of the period than in 1923."

It was this widening of the gap between the ability of the workers in general to produce goods and the ability of the masses in general to consume these goods that laid the basis for the economic crisis and depression of 1929-1933.

During the period 1932 through 1939 labor made a better showing. Through widespread organization of labor, as the study admits, "general advances in wages were more easily secured and retained." By organizing into unions workers were able not only to increase their wage rates in greater conformity with rising productivity but were able also to assure these gains through the enactment and protection of beneficial labor legislation.

It should be noted again, however, that the relative gains of labor in the 1932-39 period have not made up for the greater relative loss in the 1923-1929 period. Reactionaries who point out the comparatively "high" wages of the latter period should always be reminded of this fact.

Employers of course have their eyes on the "good old days" of the Harding-Coolidge era when unions were comparatively weak and labor legislation was far from adequate to protect the elementary rights of labor. In their attacks on labor standards and social legislation in the present "defense" period they would turn back the clock a decade or more in an effort to cancel the gains made by the workers in recent years of struggle.

100 Percent Union

Louis F. Budenz

"LABOR UNITY" is loudly spoken for by John P. Frey, president of the American Federation of Labor's metal trades department, down in New Orleans.

The sort of "unity" which Mr. Frey is propounding can be judged from the friends whom he enlists. Scarcely are his words relayed over the wires than the New York Herald Tribune—open proponent of war and bitter assailant of the labor unions—gushes forth with a Tuesday editorial acclaiming Frey.

When the Green-Frey-Well coterie talk about "unity" they do so for the purpose of advancing disunity among the organized workers. They intend in this wise to split up the industrial unions, to make impotent any organizational attempt at the Ford Motor Corp. or the Bethlehem Steel Co., to hand over the labor unions to the war machine.

For years this bureaucracy prevented the organization of the unorganized in the basic industries, from which domain the great monopolists establish their bases for the overlordship over the people. The bureaucrats are still at the same old stand.

This is dramatized sharply in the man whom they now put forward as the champion of "labor unity." What credentials as a spokesman in such a cause does "Colonel" Frey bring with him?

THE COLONEL'S RECORD

Every moment of his career has been devoted to splitting the labor movement, to preventing the formation of effective industrial unions in the basic industries.

It was this man—who hides behind the alibi of "autonomy" to paralyze any real move against labor racketeers—who tore down all democratic procedure in the AFL by the expulsion of the CIO unions for seeking to organize the unorganized. Frey was the main cog in the official machine in this outrageous act of expulsion.

When the gigantic effort to organize the steel industry got under way, it was "Colonel" Frey in person who rushed out to Pennsylvania in a rash effort to persuade the company union of U. S. Steel to buck the advance of militant industrial unionism. In that he failed only because the company unionists knew the steel workers too well to think that exclusive craft unionism would get any roots among them.

When the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union began to advance in the West, it was Frey again who incorporated company unionists into the AFL to balk that advance—a logical development of "selling unionism to the bosses," at which Frey is a king pin.

Nor did Frey hesitate at Tampa in 1936 to resort to the cheapest kind of anti-Semitism, in his splitting assault upon real labor unity—in advocating the final expulsion of the CIO organizations. That open insult to the Jewish workers was so raw that it even moved Max Zerk, president of the United Hat and Cap Makers, to protest.

AIDING DISCRIMINATION

As secretary of the powerful Resolutions Committee, at convention after convention of the AFL, Frey has repeatedly prevented the ending of discrimination against the Negro workers—that discrimination which is one of the most shameful features of too many AFL affiliates. Thus does Frey forward racial division within the unions as well as that division which sets craft against craft in industries which can only be organized through the most complete unity.

This man has been the leading exponent, within the AFL, of the ridiculous "theory" that the unskilled and semi-skilled cannot be organized. For years that viewpoint has played directly into the hands of the giant employing interests. When this so-called "theory" has been successfully exploded by the organizational drives of the CIO, Frey proceeds to attempt the weakening of the CIO. This is his conception of "labor unity." It is defeat and disunity which he preaches, as the leading political representatives of the big employers in the ranks of labor.

SPLITTING THE UNIONS

The "colonel" doesn't make many bones on his patent idea of "unity." The CIO unions would be picked and chosen, one by one, by the AFL hierarchy. They would be torn apart, to be split up into craft unions, presenting a new impotent front in the basic industries to the giant monopolies. Such was the state of affairs before the CIO came into being.

It was the unhealthy persistence of the lack of organization in the leviathans of industry that made the emergence of the CIO so vital to the progress of the workers.

Genuine labor unity will only come about through the rejection of all that Frey and his allies stand for. That unity can only be forged on the basis of retaining and strengthening the industrial unions, of proceeding to the organization of the workers in the basic industries, of uniting the workers regardless of race, creed, color or political opinion. That unity can only be achieved through struggle—a concept to which Frey and his fellow bureaucrats are bitterly opposed.

On The Score Board

Bummy vs. Zivic
At the Garden

By LESTER RODNEY

Angel faced Bummy Davis tangles with new Welterweight Champion Fritz Zivic tonight at the Garden and we've been writing too many football columns anyhow. The scrap is one of those annoying "non-title" arrangements. His 43 opponents haven't all been of the toughest. It's true, but he's picked some pretty good boys along the way and at 22 looks the part of a sure shot for a championship some day.

As for the boxing business. It has a legitimate basis to start with, but of course has been much overdone both by the fans who like the idea of rooting against someone and by press agents who know that the box mean money at the box office. Davis has managed to eke out 43 victories in 44 fights, 25 of them by KO, so the note of the raucous bazo can't really do him much harm artistically. His 43 opponents haven't all been of the toughest. It's true, but he's picked some pretty good boys along the way and at 22 looks the part of a sure shot for a championship some day.

Bummy hails from Brownsville in Brooklyn, and is hardly the most popular athlete in history to come from that well-populated district. Certainly not with some denizens of pool rooms and a candy store proprietor or two that he's socked for no gate receipts and without the grace of boxing gloves. But he's really not too terrible a citizen. He's a stum kid in a rough business and you can't grow them to anyone's ideal specifications. Knowing from past experience how difficult it is for most to get enough money for the decent things in life, Bummy is a little carried away by his comparative affluence since he blossomed out of the small club preliminary stage. And he is cheerfully honest about the business. Mostly the first panted words to come from his puffed lips back in his dressing room after the fight are, "Hey, figure the gate, quick... and I bet \$500 at 7 to 5... Hot dog!"

Al, as he isn't known to the trade, is rated rather surprisingly low for the record he's compiled. Too low in my opinion. He isn't a boxer, and the memory of the dancing and boxing lesson Lou Ambers gave him in his lone defeat makes the boys chary of picking him over a smart opponent. Zivic, youngest of a family of 6 fighting brothers, and with 150 fights under his belt, is of the smartest.

But that Ambers thing was one night, and he's done away with everyone else he's been called upon to meet, even while looking clumsy in the process. His fighting style is fairly close to that of the truck driver who climbs down off his perch to do street battle. But he packs a terrific wallop, and he packs where it does a fighter the most good to pack it, in his slightly extended left hook. Bummy has finished some fights by just plowing into the body with that left hook. One, two three right across the ring and into the ropes. No deception, no naked reverse or spinner.

But a fighter, even as crude looking a one as Davis, doesn't keep fighting without changing and learning, and the truth of the matter, colorful copy aside, is that Bummy has been improving his all-around equipment, right cross, footwork and defense slowly but surely, especially since the painful Ambers lesson.

Zivic is a stiff puncher and a clever boxer. You remember he took the welterweight title from Armstrong to the astonishment of everyone some weeks back. It would be as much a mistake to overrate him now on the strength of that Armstrong victory as it was to underrate him before that fight. The painful truth is that Henry, greatest little fighter of all time two years ago, is slipping a little faster downhill every time he goes to the well, and should hang up pronto, without even the one return he contemplates. Not to detract from Zivic's worth, the Pittsburgh laddie wouldn't have had much of a chance with the Armstrong of '39. Neither for that matter would Davis. But Davis is coming up and I have the feeling that he's coming a little faster than those who only remember the Ambers thing realize. He had the stone-jawed and game Tony Martellano down and out at the final bell in his last fight, and took some early and surprising clean rights in the jaw with more equanimity and poise than he'd ever shown before.

I really don't feel like picking this fight, but since it's expected and I've been building up to nothing much but "Go It, Boys" if I don't, I'll risk my reputation on Davis to win a very exciting fight by decision. That's my fight reputation, which has been well sullied. My football reputation goes on the line separately tomorrow. And who to you like in that Michigan-Northwestern game with Harmon and L. Corveant operating and both clubs smarting from one-point defeats at the hands of Minnesota?

SATURDAY

NOVEMBER 16

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Cubs Name Sports Scribe Gen'l Manager

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (UP)—Phil

K. Wrigley hired a sports writer today to shape the Chicago Cubs into a winning baseball combination.

He announced appointment of James T. Gallagher, baseball writer for the Chicago Herald-American, as general manager of the club, a new office.

Sports writers summoned to the Cubs offices found their colleague, Gallagher, seated behind the club president's big desk. Yesterday the surprise firing of Manager Gabby Harnett was the topic. Today's announcement was no less a surprise and Gallagher himself said he had not had much time to "think about it."

Wrigley indicated Gallagher would run the club and hoped he would have more success than he had had during the last two years. There was no indication whether a new manager to succeed Harnett had been chosen from the list of eligibles under consideration by Wrigley.

"I am sure Jimmy will be able to help us straighten out the things that have been troubling us," Wrigley commented.

Gallagher said he hadn't had time to adjust his thoughts to the new job but would tackle it next Monday.

"I have to cover a football game Saturday," he said.

Jimmy Wilson of the Cincinnati Reds and Bill Meyer, manager of Kansas City's American Association club, have been identified with Club rumors for the last few weeks. Wilson, 39-year-old coach who came out of catching retirement and took a starring role in the world series, conferred with Wrigley only last week.

Harnett's 19 years of service with the Cubs, in which he developed from a rookie catcher into one of the club's greatest stars and eventually their manager, ended yesterday with a brief, surprise announcement from Wrigley that Gabby's contract will not be renewed.

Fight Results

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Antonio Fernandez, 192½, Chile, outpointed Gene Melnar, 155, New York (8); Howard Calvert, 135, New York, drew with Tony Vellon, 133½, Puerto Rico (6).

McCormick Muses On Time He Was Told to Forget Game

N. L.'s Most Valuable Player Explains Series Play

Frank McCormick, glancing at the Bronx rain outside, mused that a ball player has a pretty strange life. The big Cincinnati Red's first baseman was named the National League's most valuable player Wednesday.

"I'm grateful for that honor," McCormick said, "but I can't help but think of the year 1933. It was almost tragic for me. But baseball is a game where a fellow can get a fresh start overnight and, after putting in one of the worst years any rookie ever did in 1933, I was a regular in the majors two years later."

"And now after three years with the Reds I get an honor most ball players strive throughout their careers for and never reach. And now that I have it I find it amusing to think they told me after a tryout to forget about baseball and go back to my job as a shipping clerk. Later I bounced from Toronto to North Worth to Nashville to Dayton and then to Decatur in that sad year of 1935. Nobody wanted me and I didn't blame them. I was lazy. No other word can describe it. But I had faith in my ability and kept telling myself, 'wait till next year and you can start off fresh again.'"

McCormick made good the next year with Durham, advanced to Syracuse in 1937 and made good with the Reds in 1938 despite the fact that everywhere he went he was tagged with the curse, "He can't hit a curve ball."

"It's true that when I first started playing organized baseball I couldn't hit a curve ball," McCormick recalled, "but I got a tip from Milton Stock, who was my first manager at Beckley,

W. Va., that helped me cure that fault. In fact, as time went on I became a better curve ball hitter than anything else. Stock told me to have the pitchers throw me nothing but curve balls in batting practice and finally the knack of hitting a breaking curve came to me almost overnight."

The most valuable player award is the second honor bestowed on McCormick this season. The fans of Cincinnati picked him as the Red's most popular player in a contest during the season.

McCormick cleared up some of the mystery surrounding the screwy play in the seventh inning of the final run while Dick Bartell, Tigers' shortstop, held the ball behind the pitcher's box. "Bartell received a lot of unjust criticism on that play," McCormick said. "When Ripple hit the ball to right field, I tagged up at second, thinking maybe Campbell might catch it. When I saw he couldn't get it, I ran to third and made the turn for home. I slowed up about a quarter of the way home to size up the play. I saw Bartell scoop up the ball with his gloved hand and I was sure he couldn't get me at the plate."

"I started for home because I knew Bartell was a veteran ball player playing the percentages and would concentrate on holding Ripple, the winning and important run, at second. If I'd ever thought Bartell could have nailed me at the plate I wouldn't have continued home. Many people forget one thing, and that's that he was in no position to throw. He would have had to turn around and the odds were against him doing that and making the perfect throw necessary to even make a close play on me."

All Pro Passing Marks Broken

Two new National Football League records for passing have been established by the Washington Redskins, according to the team statistics for the ninth week of play released yesterday.

Although losing to the Brooklyn Dodgers last Sunday, 14-14, Washington completed 25 passes for 312 yards. The old marks were 21 completions by Detroit and Philadelphia last season and 306 yards by the Chicago Cardinals in 1937, all against the Chicago Bears.

Washington continued to lead the league in offensive play, with 2,670 yards gained and 218 points scored. The Green Bay Packers are second with 2,525 yards gained and 172 points scored.

The New York Giants yielded the fewest yards, 1,458, and the Brooklyn Dodgers have allowed the least number of points, 91.

PRO LEADERS

LEADING GROUND GAINERS

Player	Yds.	Ail.	Avg.
Willis White, Detroit	489	118	3.4
Tuffy Leemans, New York	349	94	3.6
Bank, McPherson, Elyon	331	47	7.0
Parker Hall, Cleveland	317	78	4.3
Marshall Goldberg, Cards	301	71	4.3

LEADING PASSERS

Player	P.	C.	Yds.	Int.	Avg.
S. Baugh, Wash.	149	91	1208	8	8.0
E. Miller, N. Y.	111	25	955	4	4.0
C. Isbell, Gr'n Bay	111	25	940	3	4.0

LEADING PASS RECEIVERS

Player	C.	Yds.	Tds.
D. Looney, Phil.	36	485	4

Lambert Rankings Put Cornell 1st, Boston 2nd

The Lambert Trophy Committee which ranks eastern teams weekly on a basis of personnel, morale, record and physical condition, lists Cornell at 980, Boston College at 973, Georgetown at 970 and Fordham at 965... the committee explains that this is not a percentage table but a numerical itemization and figures 15 points significant of a touchdown difference...

Jock Worried About Rams

"Forget about the Redskins victory—we've three tough games left to play and the first one is with the Cleveland Rams."

Those were Coach Jock Sutherland's words of advice to his Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday at Ebbets Field as the squad held its first practice session of the week.

Only one player is on the casualty list—a surprising thing considering the bruising character of last Sunday's battle. But the one "cripple"—Waddle Young, the clever end who turned a Parker aerial maneuver into a touchdown with his lateral to Rhoten Shetley, is a vital cog in the Sutherland machine. If he is unable to play against the red-hot Cleveland outfit—and there's a good chance he won't be ready—then Sutherland may have to use Bob Winslow, newly signed wingman.

Sutherland spent most of yesterday's session at Ebbets Field patching up the leaky points in the Dodger pass defense. Sammy Baugh set one record against them on Sunday and Jock doesn't hanker to have Parker Hall set another one.

However, the aerial problem may not be by the only one the Dodgers have to solve. There's the little matter, pardon the big matter, of the Cleveland line which gave the Giants so much trouble.

Steve Owens says "they're not only big but they're clever. Men like Benton and McDonough, the ends; Adams, Rockwell and Clay, tackles; McGarry, guard, and Hamman, center.

Neuark, N. J.
HEAR MOTHER BLOOR, "Sixty Years in the Labor Movement," Sunday, Nov. 24th, 9:30 P.M. Sub. 2c. 712 High St.

Philadelphia, Pa.
TWO CONVENTION RALLY Saturday, Nov. 16th, 8:30 P.M. 810 Locust St. P.O. Box 1000—Chorus—Balaclava Orchestra. Address by DeLoach.

CABARET DANCE—Saturday, Nov. 16, 810 Locust St. Don Chabala's Orchestra—Congas, Rhythmic, Jitterbug—Adm. 35c. Includes tax—Spanish Lodge, 1200.

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Nat Also Likes Aggies, Jaspers in Tomorrow's Gridiron Collisions

By Nat Low

Pulling to a close of another hectic grid season, the nation's teams gear their loins for this Saturday games in what will be the last full afternoon of football for 1940.

The closing games will be distributed over Thanksgiving Day and the remaining Saturday, and after that the Harmons, Franks et al, will silently slip away and the storm and excitement will come to a sad end.

The season has been full of surprises, upsets and thrilling clashes, and as befits a season's climax, Saturday's games will by far top those of any other week.

In fact the games will be so tough that we would like to disclaim our "expertise" for the week and let things be. Nobody—and that goes for Mr. Rodney also—is going to pad his average on this week's picks.

Here are some of the leading games.

Boston College - Georgetown, Columbia-Navy, Manhattan-Villanova, Michigan - Northwestern, Stanford-Oregon State, and T. C. U-Texas.

And now, with no more ado, the picks. Last week we had our best of the season. We picked 15 out of 29, with one tie. But alas and alack, this is another week, and so here goes our record.

Boston College - Georgetown. We frankly admit there is little to choose between these two unbeaten giants. Three forward lines are equally matched, but B.C. has speedier and harder driving backs, and so the edge to Boston.

Columbia-Navy—The midshipmen are good this year, but they can't match the concise line play of Little's well coached boys. Columbia in a tough one.

Manhattan-Villanova—We have seen the Kelly Green in four games this season, and they've improved with each. They are also feeling better after last week's win over Marquette. Villanova is tough, but the Jaspers are inspired. MANHATTAN.

Cornell-Dartmouth — A very bad piece of schedule-making on the part of the wintry Indians. The BIG RED, but BIG.

Michigan - Northwestern—They have both been beaten by one point by the mighty Minnesota Gophers, and that is a perfect example of how evenly matched the are... But this is Harmon's next to last game and they are out to win it for him. MICHIGAN.

Pitt-Nebraska—The Cornhuskers are not as strong as usual, but neither is Pitt. A toss-up. Heads. NEBRASKA.

Penn-Army — Mr. Reagan and Company and not going to be stopped two weeks running. PENN... Penn State-N.Y.U. T's a bad season for the Violets, very bad. PENN STATE.

Princeton-Yale—The Ivy boys... not much football this year, and not much to choose. We like Tigers, and so we PRINCETON.

Syracuse-Colgate — The Orange and the Red. The RED, Colgate. Holy Cross-Temple... The Cross.

Marquette-Michigan State—Marquette is peeped out after that Manhattan thing last week... MICHIGAN STATE, easily...

And in a hurry, Minnesota over Iowa, TULANE to march through Georgia, DUKE takes the duke from North Carolina, AUBURN swamps the forlorn tiger of LSU, Texas A. & M. rams Rice, TEXAS takes TCU, Ohio State slaughters Illinois, Stanford shoots through Oregon State, U.C.L.A. (YES, we mean it.) Finally wins one over Washington State, and Washington takes So. Cal.

Best ball carrier in the country is not the much publicized Tommy Harmon, but Al Ghesquiere of Detroit University... That is, if you go by straight statistics. The Detroit swivel-hip has gained 752 yards by rushing... Harmon is sixth.

Sammy Baugh, the slinging marvel of the Washington Redskins approached three new records by completing 21 passes in the Dodger game last Sunday. He tops the books in completions, yards gained on passes, and efficiency... To cap all he also leads the loop in punting.

The usual batch of names of prospective managers of the Cubs is filling the papers... all the candidates issue cautious yet hopeful statements, but the wisest of all was Jimmy Wilson who said that he was perfectly happy in Cincinnati... And secure; which is something he would not be in Chicago.

Gridstuff

Beantowners are laying 8-5 on Boston College to dump Georgetown from the undefeated, untied ranks Saturday... they know that the B.C. boys don't have to worry about going through Georgetown's mammoth line because they have chukin' Charley O'Rourke, one of the best collegiate passers since Davey O'Brien... he weighs less than 160 pounds but is a great ground gainer and led the east in rushing last year... he will captain the Eagles against Georgetown... Eastern observers believe that the winner is almost a sure bet to wind up in the Sugar Bowl on New Year's day... Unless Boston College wins and the Boston lads get licked by Auburn on the following Saturday... in that case Fordham appears to be the Sugar Bowl choice from the East...

Nebraska's football squad lists six married men and two fathers... Tackle Royal Kahler and Halfback Harry Hopp were named cornhusker game captains the week their babies arrived... Coach Cliff Jones can field an entire backfield of married huskers... Nebraska's senior quarterback, Roy Petch, scored three touchdowns before he ever called his own signal to carry the ball... he caught three touchdowns... and the first time he ever ran with the ball, he broke loose on a double reverse for 53 yards and a touchdown...

National League football attendance for the first 42 games is up more than 1,000 per game over last year... Sammy Baugh says the slightest speck of dirt on his right hand ruins the "feel" and control of a pass... so he scrubs his hands diligently each time before he enters the lineup and continuously wipes his pitching mitt clean on the seat of his pants during play...

There will be no effort to save the goal posts after the Colgate-Syracuse game... the rival student bodies have agreed that the winner they belong without a tussle

and the Red. The RED, Colgate. Holy Cross-Temple... The Cross.

Marquette-Michigan State—Marquette is peeped out after that Manhattan thing last week... MICHIGAN STATE, easily...

And in a hurry, Minnesota over Iowa, TULANE to march through Georgia, DUKE takes the duke from North Carolina, AUBURN swamps the forlorn tiger of LSU, Texas A. & M. rams Rice, TEXAS takes TCU, Ohio State slaughters Illinois, Stanford shoots through Oregon State, U.C.L.A. (YES, we mean it.) Finally wins one over Washington State, and Washington takes So. Cal.

THE ROUND UP:

Jorgens Leaves Strange Mark; Jimmy Wilson, Secure, Says 'No Thanks to Cubs'

One of the easiest, and most envied jobs in the major leagues came to an end yesterday when the Yanks third string catcher, Arndt Jorgens, retired from baseball to go into the grocery business. The likeable, retiring Norwegian, was with the team for 12 years, and set a record for games not played.

Art took part in only 307 contests in his entire career, and did not catch a SINGLE game for the past two seasons. His main activity was working with rookie hurlers in the bullpen, teaching the tricks of the game with great patience. He made more dough sitting on the bench than most stars. He collected five full world series shares and additional checks for second and third place finishes. In all it totalled to \$35,000.

It was announced yesterday that Joe Louis would defend his title in Philadelphia sometime in January. The winner of the Dorazio-Burman fight may be Joe's opponent, and most likely it will fill the house. Which just goes to show what attraction the champ is.

Saturday's contest with Penn State, will mark the 100th varsity college football game that Dr. Mal Stevens has coached. The good doctor was with Yale from 1928 to 1932, for 41 games, and with N. Y. U. since 1934 where he has coached 58 games. His record shows 53 wins, 36 losses and 10 ties.

The Amerks opened the New York hockey season last night at the Garden against the Chicago Black Hawks. This is the only thing the "Daily" sport page will carry on it, for reasons explained by editor Lester Rodney in Wednesday's paper. Many of our readers like the speedy and thrilling game, and would like to see coverage in the "Daily"... We suggest you let the Garden management know how you feel about the subject.

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LITTLE LEFTY

THE IRON HORSE RUMBLES INTO THE SLEEPY COLLEGE TOWN OF BACKWASH--

CHUG! CHUG! CHUG!

CARRYING AN ASSORTED CARGO OF MAIL, BAGGAGE, PICKLES, MENS' RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR, HERRING, PRUNE JUICE, FERTILIZER AND --

DRAMA IN THE FORM OF DEAN WORTHINGTON DUFFER, PREXY OF PIPESQUEAK COLLEGE!

THE TRAIN COMES TO A STOP AND --

WHERE IS THE OLD STEIN-FLINT?

HERE!

HERE!

HERE!

HERE!

HERE!

HERE!

HERE!

HERE!

HERE!

HERE!